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PARMAR SSC CLASS NOTES HISTORY

English Medium

For

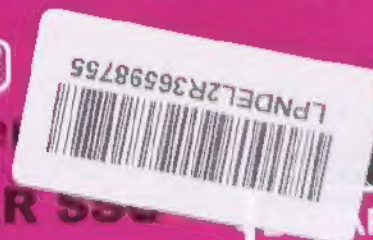
SSC CGL, CHSL (T-1&2), CPO, MTS,
STENO, SELECTION POST, GD, JE,
STATE PCS, RAILWAY, BANKING, CET,
STATE POLICE & ALL ONE DAY EXAMS

- ◆ UPDATED CONTENT
- ◆ EXAM-FOCUSED CONTENT
- ◆ CURATED BY EXPERT FACULTY
- ◆ STRUCTURED FOR EASY LEARNING & REVISION



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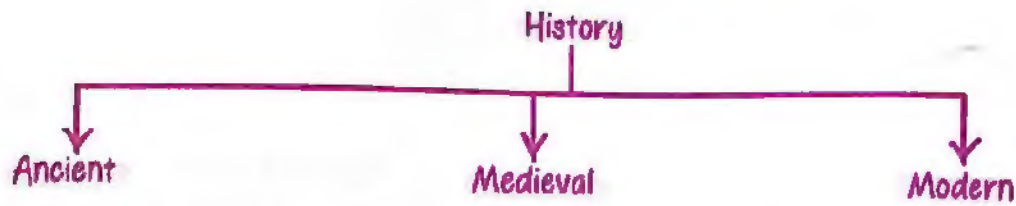


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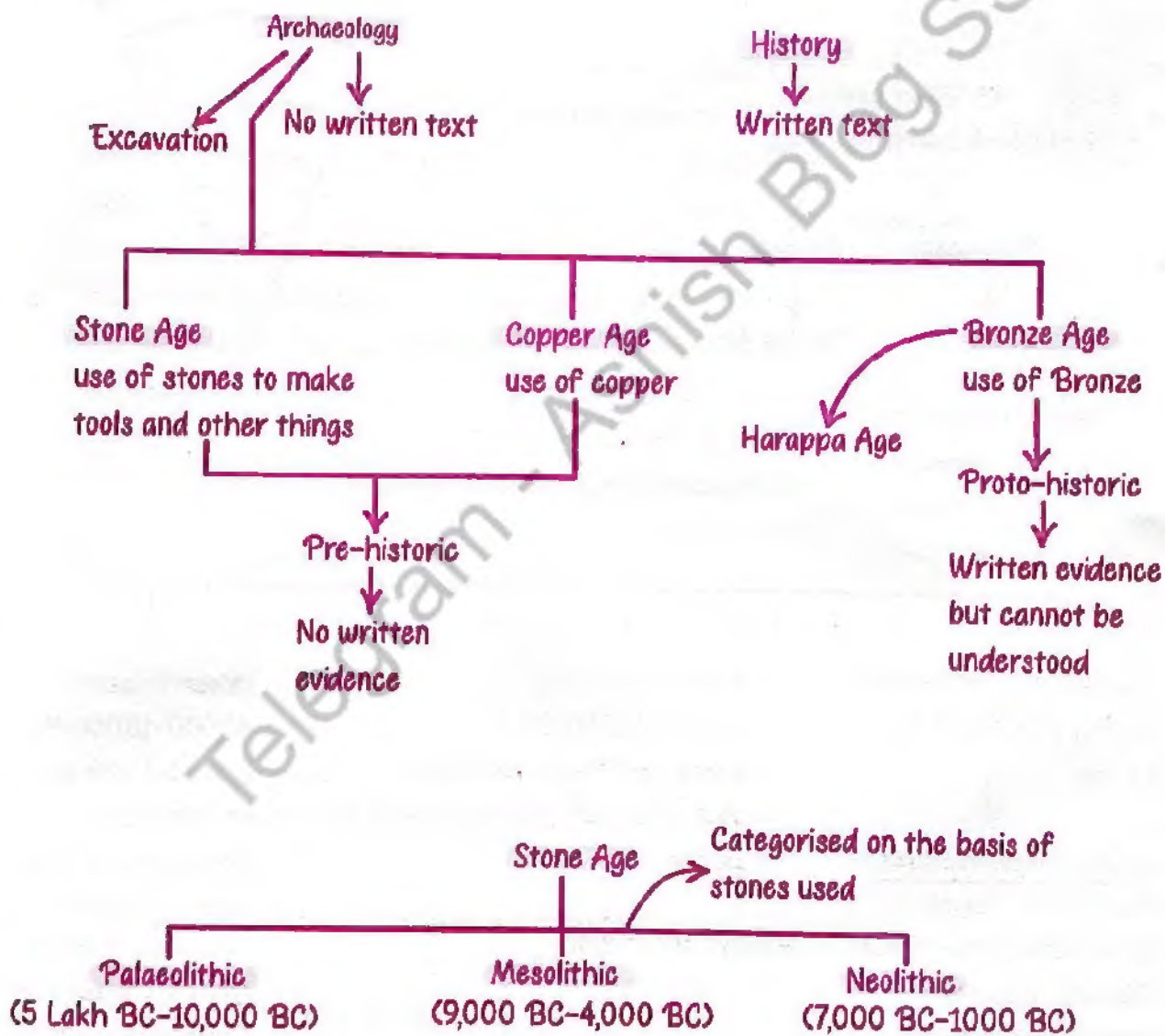
STONE AGE

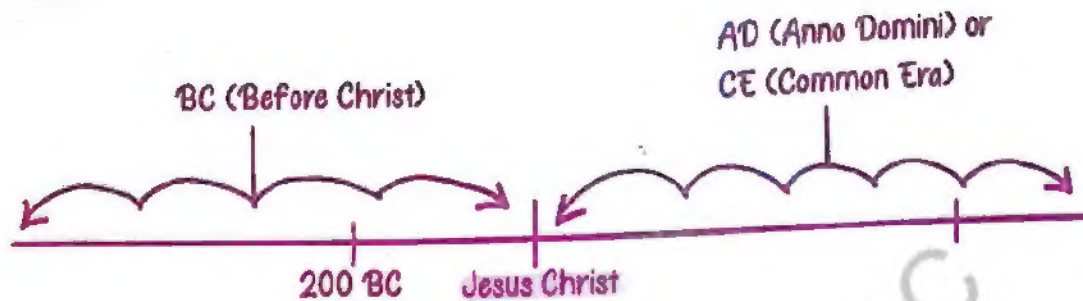


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Ancient History





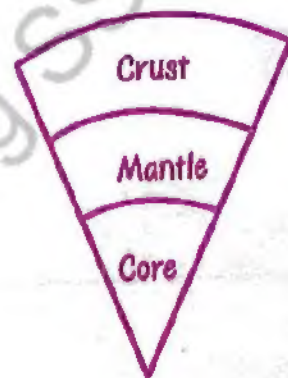
- Earth: 4.5 Billion years old
- 4th stage → Quaternary stage

Pleistocene

Ice Age

Holocene

After Ice Age



Palaeolithic (Palaeo: old; lithic: stone)

Lower/Early Palaeolithic

- 5 Lakh BC-50,000 BC
- Ice Age

Lower Palaeolithic sites:

- Soan/Sohan: Punjab
- Belan Valley: Uttar Pradesh → Cave/Rock shelters
- Didwana: Rajasthan
- Nevasa: Maharashtra
- Hunasagi/Hungsi: Karnataka
- Pahalgam: Kashmir
- Patne: Maharashtra → Ostrich evidence found for the first time

Middle Palaeolithic

- 50,000-40,000 BC
- Based upon 'flake' technology
- Main occupation: Hunting & food gathering

Upper Palaeolithic

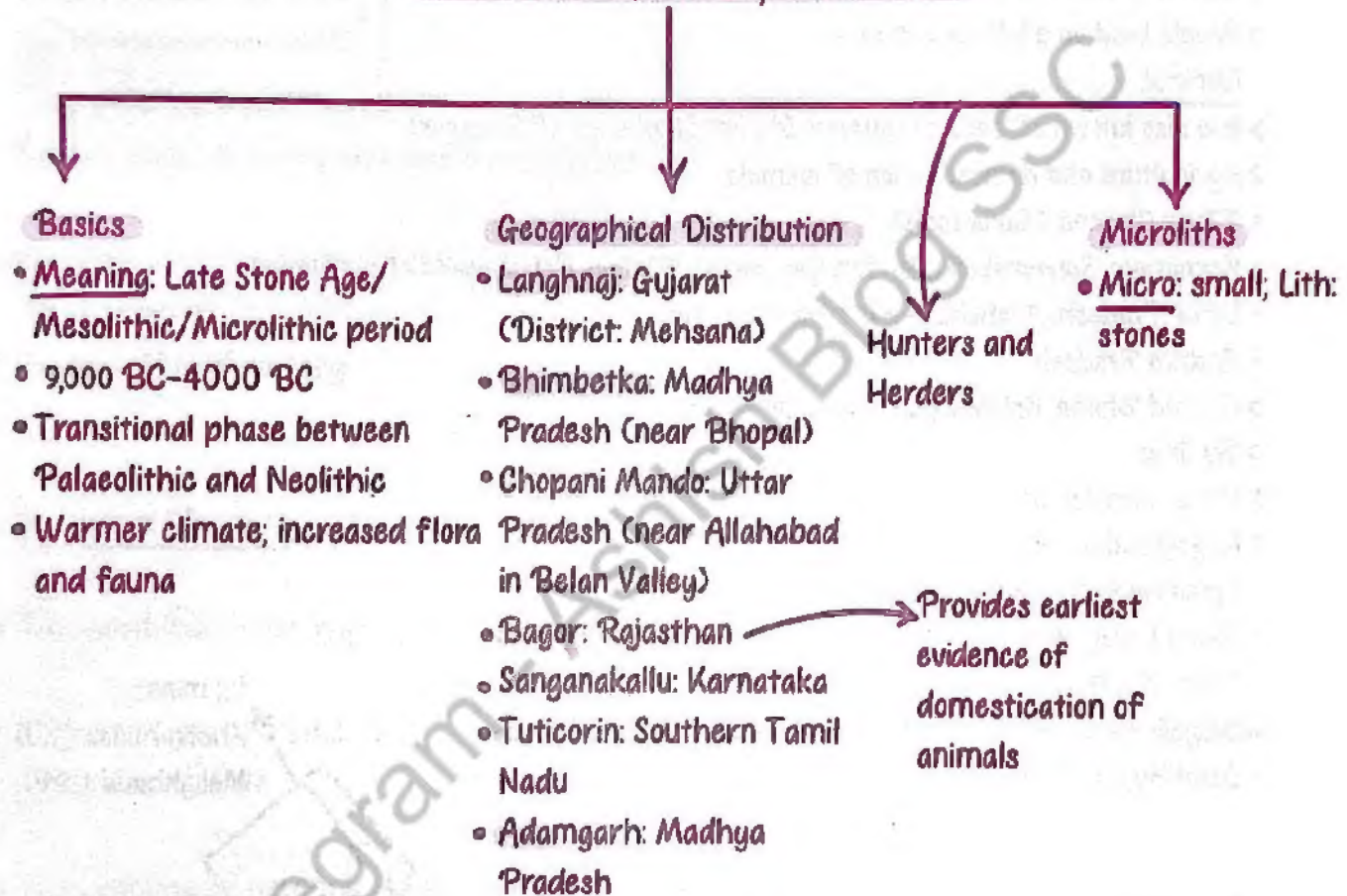
- 40,000-10,000 BC
- Coincided with last phase of Pleistocene
- Appearance of Homo sapiens (modern man)
- Famous site: Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh) → Caves/rock shelters
- Flint stone



Other Upper Palaeolithic sites:

- Inamgaon
 - Nevada
 - Didwana: Rajasthan
- Maharashtra

Mesolithic (Meso: middle; Lithic: stone)



Neolithic (Neo: new; Lithic: stone)

- Food producers → Practiced agriculture
- 7000 BC-1000 BC
- Pottery → To store excess food grains (black and red pottery)
- Art → Bhimbetka (rock paintings of humans, birds, animals)
- Neolithic people owned property

Sites:

- Mehrgarh: Baluchistan (evidence of houses, crops like: wheat, barley, cotton)
- Kashmir Valley: Burzahom and Gufkral

Burzahom:

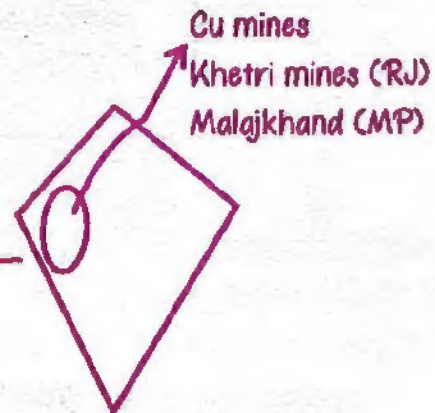
- > 16 km West of Srinagar
 - > Domestic dogs were buried with their masters (skeleton evidence)
 - > People lived on a lake side in pits
- } Tools and weapons made of Bones other than Chirand

Gufkral:

- > It is also known as 'cave of potters' (41 km Southwest of Srinagar)
- > Agriculture and domestication of animals
- Bihar: Chirand (Bone tools)
- Karnataka: Sanganakallu, Brahmagiri, Maski, Piklihal, Hallur → Millet cultivation
- Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad → Cultivation of rice
- Andhra Pradesh:
 - > Around Bhima, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers
 - > Budihal
 - > Utnur: earliest site
 - > Nagarjunakonda
- Tamil Nadu: Paigampalli and Kaveri
- Belan Valley: Koldihwa and Mahagara (domestication of Rice in 7000 BC)
- Garo Hills in Meghalaya
- Dajali Hading: Assam (Jadeite stone seen here)
- Catal Huyuk: Turkey (one of the first human protocities)

- 1st metal to be discovered by humans: Copper

Chacolithics (Copper Age/Chalcolithic Age)



- People lived in rural communities

Sites:

- South-eastern Rajasthan: Ahar and Gilund (near Banas Valley) → Earliest
- Eastern India: Chirand (Ganga), Burdwan district, Midnapore district
- Western Madhya Pradesh: Malwa (Narmada), Kayatha (Kalisindh), Eran
- Western Maharashtra: Jorwe (First) → Parvara (Godavari)
- Savalda (Tapti river)
- Ganeswar (Rajasthan)
 - > Tools made of copper obtained

Under Jorwe:

- Nevasa
- Daimabad (largest site)
- Chandoli
- Inamgaon
- Nasik
- Navdatoli (Narmada)

Burial Habits:

- They practiced 'Urn' burial
- Did not know about horses and burnt bricks

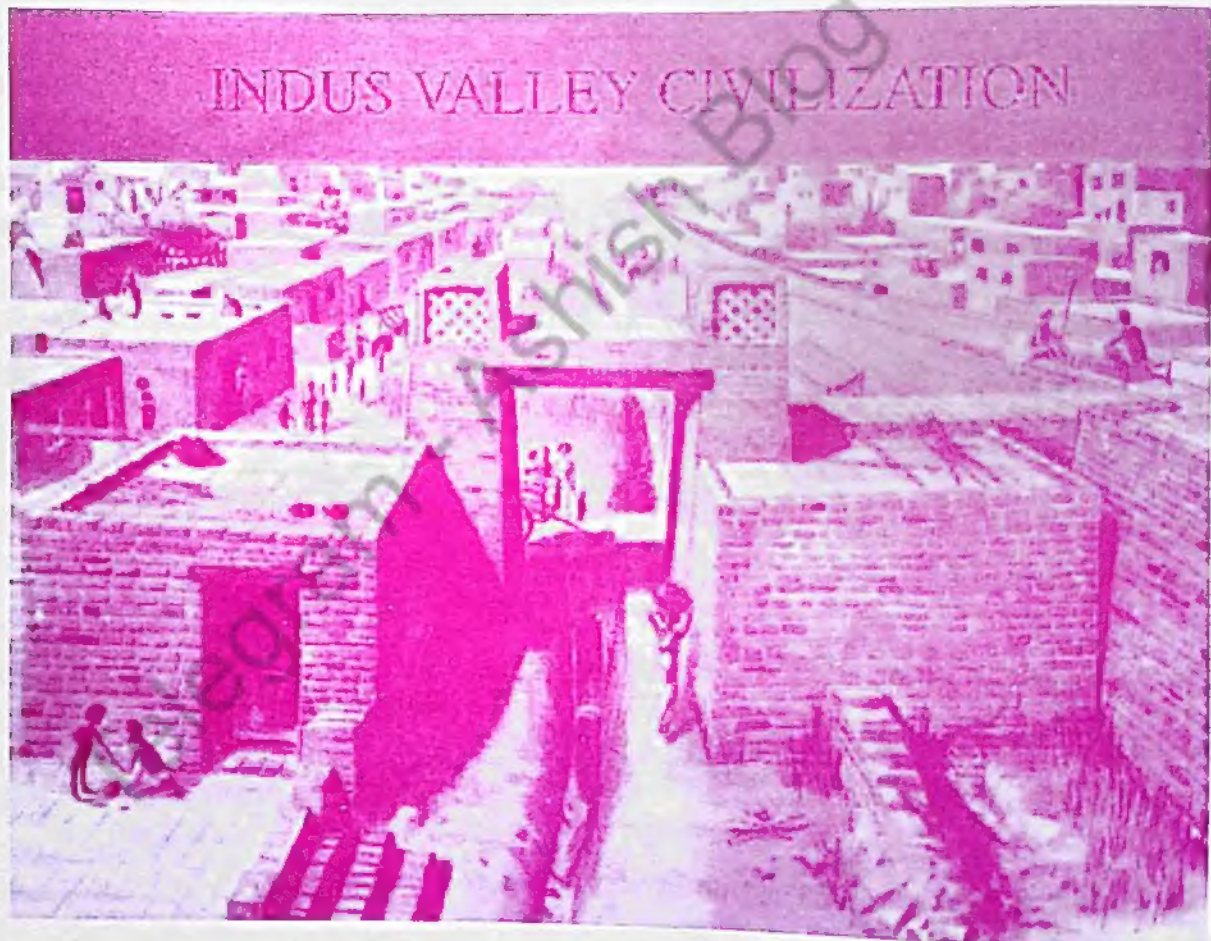
Pottery:

- Black and red
- Ochre coloured pottery

One liners (from MCQs)

- The word India that came from the Indus is called Sindhu in Sanskrit
- Megalith (grave/memorial) that were the stone pieces set in a circular shape around the grave: Cairn circle
- The practice of erecting Megaliths began about: 3000 years ago
- A celt in Neolithic period is: A tool
- First Rice evidence: Koldihwa (Uttar Pradesh)
- The skull of Homo erectus was found in: Hathnora (Madhya Pradesh near Narmada)
- Gauri Gun Dam (site): Telangana

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION



Indus Valley civilization

- Also known as Bronze Age
- Urban civilization
- From 2600 BC-1700 BC
- Near: Indus/Sindhu river
- Name by: John Marshall → Director of Archaeological Survey of India

Also known as "Happan Civilization"

First Chairman: Alexander Cunningham (Father of Archeology)

Spread Across

India

- Punjab
- Haryana
- Rajasthan
- Western Uttar Pradesh

Pakistan

- Punjab
- Sindh
- Baluchistan



Manda (J & K)

Sutkagendor
(Baluchistan)

Near Makran Coast

Alamgirpur (Uttar
Pradesh)

Daimabad (Maharashtra)

• Highly populated



Town Planning

Citadel and Lower Town

Citadel:

- Higher Town (Western side)
- Also known as Acropolis

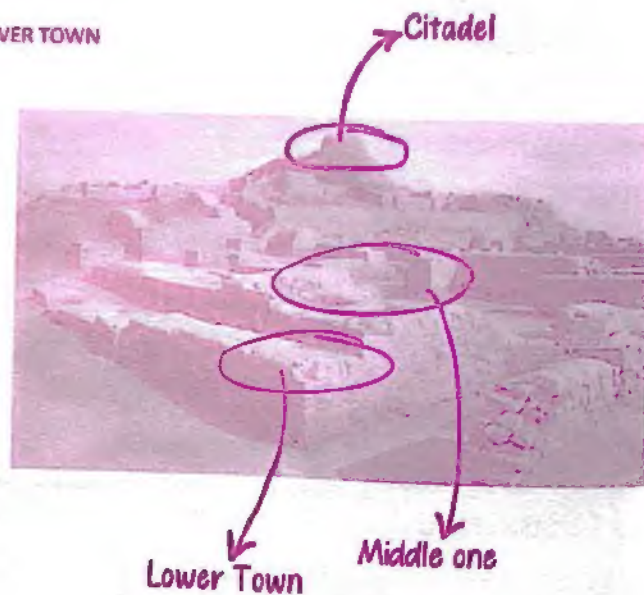
Lower Town:

- Common people stayed

→ City without Citadel: Chanhudaro

→ 3 set Citadel: Dholavira (Gujarat)

CITADEL & LOWER TOWN



Grid System

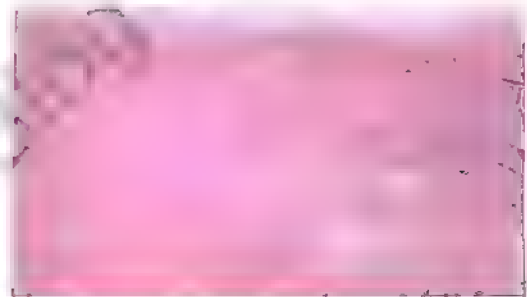
- Roads cut each other at 90°



Great Bath

GREAT BATH

- Largest in: Mohenjodaro
- Located in: Citadel
- Ritual bathing by people
- Floor made of: burnt bricks
- Rectangular shape



Great Granary

- Storage of grains
- Largest building/structure
- Found in: Mohenjodaro
- Rectangular shape



Granary at Harappa

Granary at Harappa

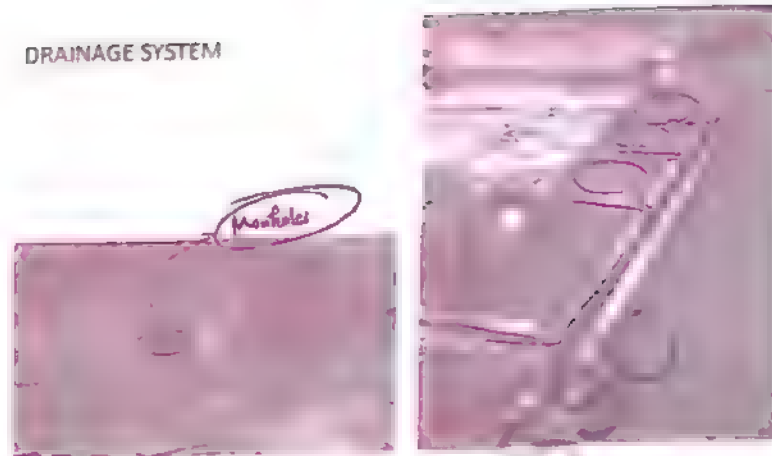
- Total: 12 (6 in each row)



Drainage System

- Manholes in middle

DRAINAGE SYSTEM



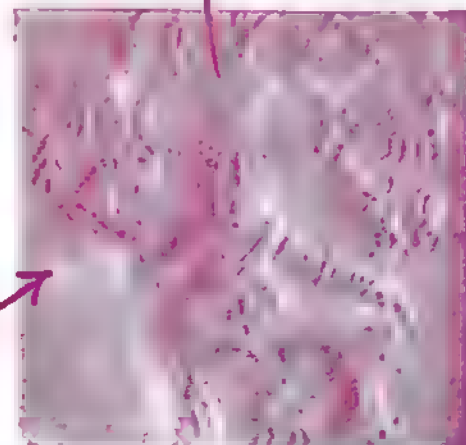
Agriculture

- Evidences found: wheat, rai, peas, barley, cotton, etc
- Ploughshare found → Kalibangan (Rajasthan)
- Gabarband/Nala → To store water → Found in Baluchistan/Afghanistan
- They were Pastoral community
- Rice evidence in: Lothal (Gujarat)
- They were first to produce cotton
- Spinning wheels found → Known as Sindon

Domestication of Animals

- Domesticated: Buffalo, goat, sheep, pigs, oxen
- Cow domestication X
- Asses and Camels for good carriers
- Horse evidence: Surkotada (Only single bone found)
- For SSC: answer is 'no'
- They knew about Elephants
- Seen in seals

Male deity → 3 horned headed



Pashupati Seal

- Proto shiva in yogic posture

Animals in seal:

- B. Buffalo
 - E. Elephant
 - T. Tiger
 - R. Rhino (also called "Unicorn")
 - Deer
- One horned animal

Technology and Crafts

- Bronze tools found
- They did not know about iron
- Occupation: textile, brick layering, boat making, bead making/jewellery making
- Jadeite stone: found in Daojali Hading (Assam)
- Gold ornaments found → Bought from Karnataka
- Pottery, Potter's wheel found (Red and Black pots)

Trade

- Through evidence of seals
- Trade with Mesopotamia (Iraq) → Harappan seals found

Made of:

- Steatite
- Terracotta

Known as Meluha

- Weights and measures found Well defined (16/multiples)
- No currency used → Barter system prevalent



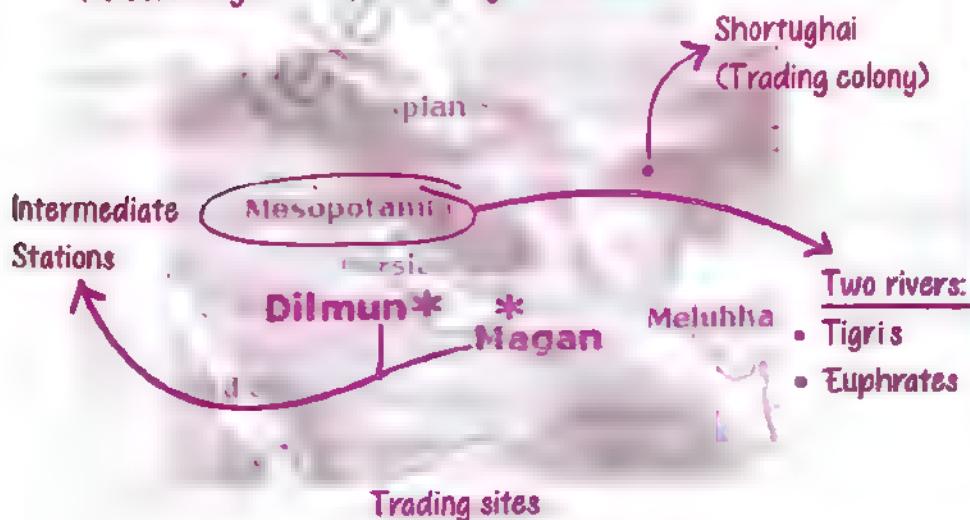
Boat shown in seal



Ornaments of IVC



Jadeite stone



Also traded: Lapis Lazuli (Blue precious stone)

Polity

- No temple found
- Priest class domination ✗
- Trading community → May have been ruled by a Merchant class

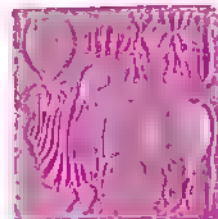
Religious Practices

Worshipped:

- Phallus: Male yoni/genital organ
- Yoni: Female genital organ
- They worshipped trees
- Worshipped animals



Amulet



Terracotta figure of a woman
Symbolises: a tree growing
out of an embryo (represent
Mother Earth) → Made of
clay

Found in Mohenjodaro

Script

- Script was Pictographic (in picture form)
- Script is known as: Boustrophedon



Images



- Dancing girl statue
- Made of Bronze
- In Tribhanga Mudra (Form of dance)



- Bearded man
- Made of steatite

→ Obtained from Mohenjodaro

| Site | River/Year/Discoverer | Characteristics Features |
|--|-----------------------------|---|
| • Harappa (Punjab) | Ravi, 1921 by Dayaram Sahni | 6 granaries in a row |
| • Chanhudaro (Sindh) | Indus, by Gopal Majumdar | City without citadel |
| • Mohenjodaro (Sindh)  Known as: Mount of dead | Indus, by R. D. Banerjee | Bronze dancing girl statue, bearded man (made of steatite), clay figure of mother Goddess, great bath, granary |
| • Lothal (Gujarat) | Bhogava |  Ancient port, Dockyard was found, terracotta ship, fire altar, Joint burial |
| • Kalibanga (Rajasthan)  7 fire alters found | Ghaggar | Black bangles, ploughed field, houses had their own wells |
| • Surkatoda (Gujarat) | | Coastal cities |
| • Dholavira (Gujarat)  Kutch area | | Divided in three parts, giant water reservoirs found |
| • Rakhigarhi (Haryana) | Ghaggar | Largest site in India, terracotta wheel, toys |
| • Bhirrana (Haryana) | | Oldest IVC site |

- Banawali (Haryana)

Ghaggar, by R. S. Bisht

Lack of grid pattern

- Ropar

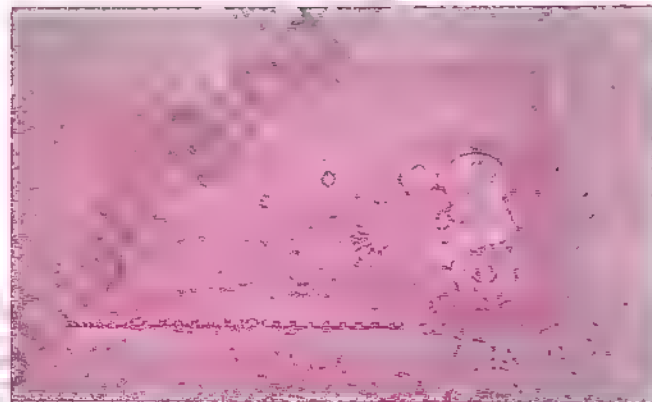
Burial with dog, oval burial pits

- Largest city: Mohenjodaro

Types of Burials



- Double burial
- Joint burial
- Seen in Lothal



- Coffin Burial
- Found in Harappa

- Sanauli → Extended burial (Uttar Pradesh)

One liners (MCQs)

- Nearest site near Bolan Pass: Mehrgarh
- Inamgaon is situated on banks of: Ghod river

- Shortugai (Harappan site) located in: Afghanistan

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VEDIC AGE



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Vedic Age: 1500-600 BC

Two types:

Pastoral community

• Early Vedic: 1500-1000 BC

• Later Vedic: 1000-600 BC

Starts with line 'Agnimele Puroh tam'
Rig Veda added to UNESCO in 2007

• Rig Veda → First to be compiled

• Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Compiled book The Arctic Home in the Vedas

↓
Said: all Indians were Aryans

• Boghazkoi inscription (Turkey): mentions names such as Indra, Varuna, etc

भ्रातृ → Brother

सप्त → Seven

अंदर → Under

↓
Similar sounding words → Linguistic basis

Vedas: Oldest text (compiled during Zenda Avesta (Iran))

• Meaning: Knowledge

• They were orally passed (Shruti) one generation to another another

• Apaurasheya → Not created by man but gifted by God

Subdivisions

Also known as 'Shukta'

1. Samhita: collection of Hymns, para → Versus

2. Brahman: end of Vedas; sacrifices and rituals

3. Aranyakas: Hermits (live in jungle)

4. Upanishads: knowledge gain

600 BC

Also known as Vedanta

108 Upanishads → Traditional

Main: 10

Early Vedic Period
(c. 1500-1100 BCE)

4 types of Vedas

→ In Early Vedic Age

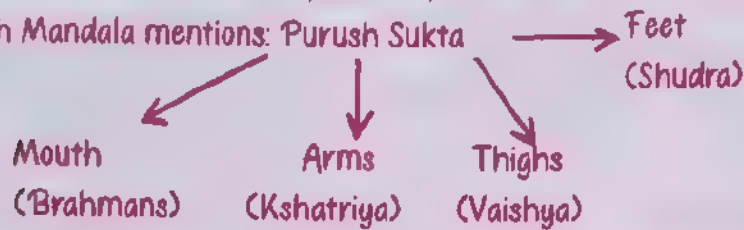
1. Rig Veda → Made up of 10 mandalas

• oldest and largest; collection of Sanskrit hymns

• Total: 1028 hymns

• Verses: 10,600

- Hymns recited by Hotri
- Deities: Indra, Agni, Vishnu, Varuna
- Gayatri Mantra: by sage Vishwamitra (mentioned in 3rd Mandala)
- 2-7th Mandala: made first, Later: 1st, 9th and 10th
- 10th Mandala mentions: Purush Sukta



- 9th Mandala mentions: Lord Soma (Lord of plants)
- ↓
- Somras (energy drink)

7th Mandala: Battle of 10 kings

- The battle is also called Dasarajna
- Fought between Sudasa (Bharat clan) and confederacy of 10 tribes under leadership of Vishwamitra
- Fought on the banks of Parushni (Now Ravi river)
- Victory: Sudasa

2. Sama Veda: Oldest books on music

- Consists of chanting melodies
- 2 Upanishads: Chandogya and Kena Upanishad

Rituals and sacrifices

3. Yajur Veda: Collection of Mantras

Divided in two sections:

- Shukla: contains Satapatha Brahmana → Largest (White)
- Krishna: Black

Important Upanishads

1. Brihadaranyaka (oldest Upanishad)
2. Katha (story of Nachiketa & Yama)

4. Atharva Veda: Veda of magic formulaes to ward off evil spirits and diseases

- Divided into 20 khandas

Important Upanishads

1. Manduka: Satyameva Jayate is taken from here
2. Maha Upanishad: Vasudeva Kutumbkam ("whole world is a family") taken from

Schools of Philosophy (Believe in Vedas)

1. Samakhya: Kapila
2. Nyaya: Gautam (Scientific approach)

3. Vaisheshika: Kanada (Atoms)
4. Yoga: Patanjali
5. Uttar Mimansa (Vedanta): Badarayana



Philosophical teachings of Upanishads

6. Purva Mimansa Jaimini

Vedangas tools to understand Vedas

• Total 6

1. Siksha: study of phonetics
2. Kalpa: study of practices (Rita)
3. Vyakaran: study of grammar
4. Nirukta: study of etymology
5. Jyoti: study of light
6. Chhanda: study of poetic matters

Early Vedic Age Rig Veda

Himvanta
(Himalaya)

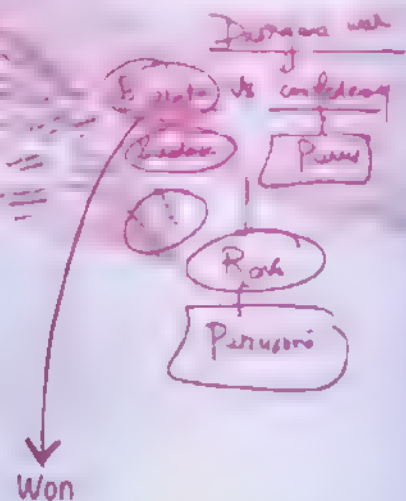
Munjavat
(Hindu Kush)

'Sapta Sindhu':

Old names

- Indus: Sindhu
- Jhelum: Vitasta
- Chenab: Askini
- Ravi: Parushini
- Beas: B pasha
- Sutlej: Shutudri

Early Vedic Period
(c. 1500-1100 BCE)



Society 4 Varnas → Not hereditary

Based on professions

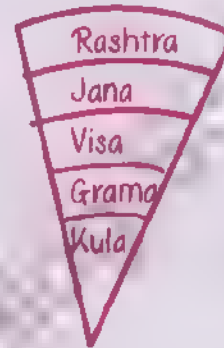
- No child marriage
- Widow remarriage → Niyoga (Allowed)
- Patriarchal society → However, the condition of women was good

Cow: was considered as "wealth decider"
Called ↓
Aghanya Gavishthi: Battle of Cows

- Gomat: one who owns many cows

Polity

- Elective Monarchy → Hereditary
 1. Sabha: community of few privileged
 2. Samiti: community of common people
 3. Vidhata: for religious purpose
- Ranking of officials → Purohita
 - Senani: Army chief
 - Gramani: Village head



Religion: they worshipped nature

Indra, Prithvi, Agni, Soma, Vayu

↓
Purandara

↓
Intermediary between Human and God

↓
Destroyer of forts

Lord of plough

- Rudra: God of Animals
- Aditi: Mother of Gods
- Savitri: Gayatri Mantra dedicated to it
- No animals were worshipped

Pottery

- Ochre coloured pottery



Later Vedic Period

• 1000 BC-600 BC

• Other 3 Vedas



Ganga-Yamuna Doab

• Aryans expanded from Punjab to Western Uttar Pradesh

Ganga-Yamuna Doab

• Upper portion Kuru
• Middle port: Panchal } Hastinapur

Kuru Tribe: 2 clan

• Pandava
• Kaurava } Mahabharata (950 BC)

↓
Compiled on: 4th Century AD (400 AD)

• Towards the later Vedic Period they shifted from Doab area to Eastern UP

• Expansion possible: Iron weapons + horses

↓
Krishna Ayas/Shyam Ayas → Metal

Agriculture

- Chief means of livelihood
- King also did manual labour in field
- Virhi: Rice
- Wooden ploughshare (Rural)

Political Organization

- Sabha: women no longer allowed to sit in it
 - Samiti
- Dominated by Brahmins

→ Centralised

• Bali: Voluntary offering to King

Society

Varna system:

- Brahmins
 - Kshatriya → Trade
 - Vaishya
 - Sudra → Servant
- Dominated

- Conditions of women deteriorated
- Gotra (clan) system emerged

- Ashram
- Brahmacharya
- Grihastha
- Vanaprastha
- Sannyasa

- Anuloma Vivaha: boys higher caste + girl lower caste
- Pratiloma Vivaha: girl higher caste + boy lower caste
- Love marriage: Gandharva Vivah

Gods

- Other Gods started emerging

Pottery

- Later Vedic Age
- Grey coloured pottery/painted grey ware

One liners (MCQs)

- The language of Aryans: Sanskrit
- Dharmasutras contain: norms for rulers
- As per Rig Veda or Early Vedic Period (1500–1000 BC), the river Goddess was: Sindhu
- Hymn in the form of dialogue in Rig Veda, between Sage Vishwamitra and two rivers that were worshipped as Goddesses were: Beas and Sutlej
- 30 Rig Veda manuscripts from 1800–1500 BC included in UNESCO's Memory of the World Register: 2007
- A person's Vedic approach and his relationship with society are determined by four goals in life: Artha, Moksha, Dharma, Kama
- According to "the Ramayana", Ratnakar was other name of: Valmiki
- At one stage in the Vedic age, the King was called "gopati" which meant: Lord of cattle
- Term that denotes "rituals": Kalpa
- Sage Vyasa compiled Puranas and the Mahabharata
- Book written by Aryabhatta: Aryabhatiyam

JAINISM AND BUDDHISM



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Causes of Origin:

- **Brahminical domination:** Brahmin domination, Ritual sacrifices
- **Agricultural economy:** Trade impacted due to ritualistic sacrifices
- **Use of punch marked coins:** coins started Trade Vaishyas
- **Jainism and Buddhism** did not attach any importance to existing Varna system. people equally treated

Believed: Varnas on basis of occupation not by birth

- **Belief in Non-violence:** both religion believed in Ahimsa

* Mahavir and Buddha were: Kshatriya



- **Great Teachers: Tirthankar** → Total: 24

Birth Place, Represented by

- 1st: Rishabh Dev : Ayodhya, Bull
- 23rd: Parshavnath : Varanasi, Serpent
- 24th: Vardhaman Mahavir (main founder) : Lion

In Vedas only two Tirthankars mentioned.

- 1st: Rishabha
- 22nd: Aristanemi

Vardhaman Mahavir

- Birth: 540 BC (approx.), Kundagram (Vaishali; Bihar)
- Death: 468 BC; Pavapuri (Biharsharif; Bihar)

↓ 72 yrs
Moksh

- Father: Siddhartha (Clan: Janathrika → Kshatriya)
- Mother: Trishala
- Wife: Yashoda
- Daughter: Anojja Priyadarshana → Jamali (husband)

↓
1st disciple of Mahavir

- Left home at: 30 yrs → Makkhal Gosali (Ajivika Sect)
- Enlightenment: 42 yrs; under a Sal tree at Jambhikagrama
 ↓ Kaivalya
- 1st sermon: Pava
- Basadis (meaning): Jain Monasteries

• River: Rijjupalika

- Kevalin; Perfectly learned

↓
Jitendriya

Jain Philosophy

Moksha → 3 Principles

- K: Right knowledge (Samyaka Jnana)
- F: Right faith (Samyaka Darshana)
- C: Right conduct (Samyaka Charitra)

5 Principles of Living (Vows) → Anuvratas

- Ahimsa: non-violence

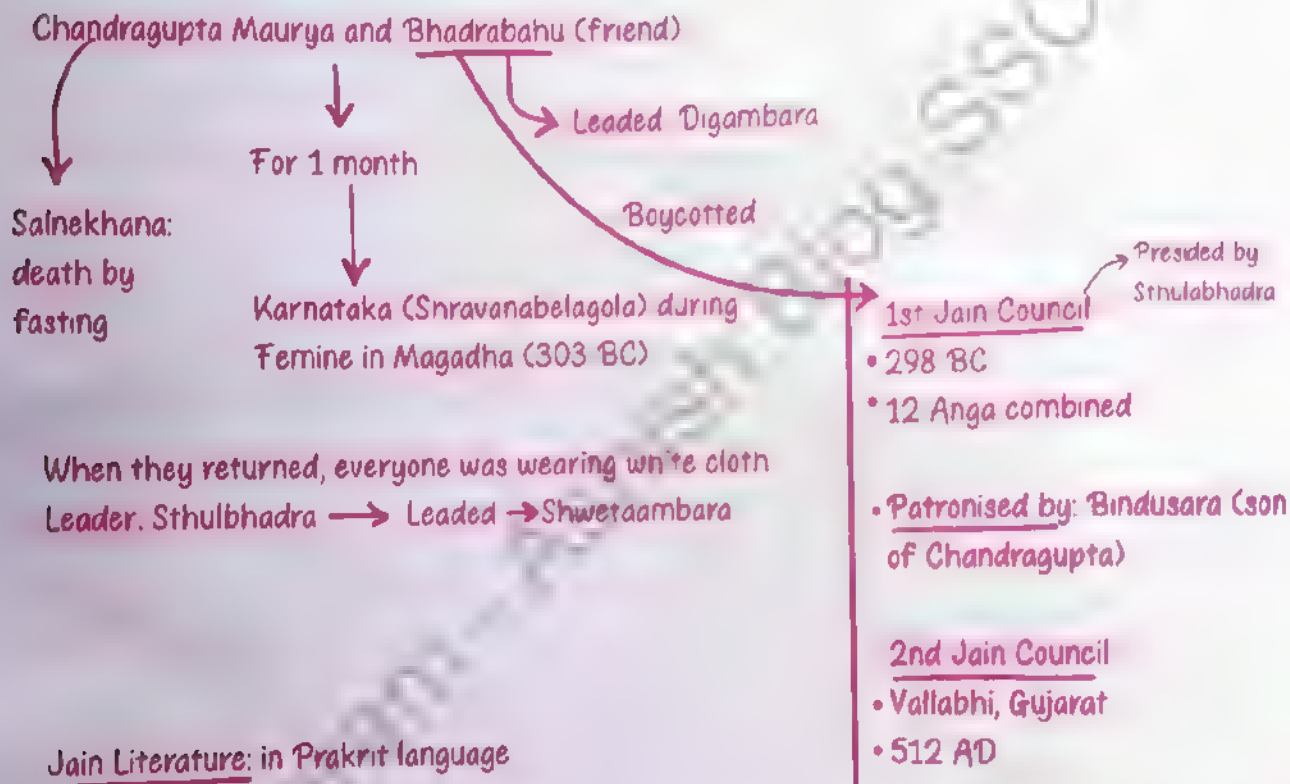
Satya: only speak the truth

Asteya: do not steal

Brahma-charya: sexually monogamous

Aparigraha: detach from material things, people and places

Divisions among Jains



Architecture

- Rock Cut Cave Temples Odisha
- Hathigumpha Caves. Odisha; Kharavela
- Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves. Odisha



- Dilwara Jain Temple: Rajasthan (Mt. Abu)

- Built by: Vastupala Brothers

Dilwara Jain Temple



- Statue of Gomateshwara/Bahubali: Karnataka, Shravanabelagola

↓
1st Tirthankar's son

- Mahamatsyabhishek festival is celebrated here

Statue of Gomteshwar/Bahubali



Patrons

- Chandragupta Maurya and son Bindusara
- Bimbisara (Contemporary of Mahavir and Buddha) and son Ajatshatru



- Gautam Buddha: belonged to Shakya Clan
- Born: 563 BC; Lumbini; Nepal
- Death: 483 BC; Kushinagara
- Childhood name: Siddhartha
- Father: Suddhodhana
- Mother: Mahamaya
- Step Mother: Mahaprajapati Goutami
- Wife: Yashodhara
- Son: Rahul
- Left home at: 29 yrs
- 1st teacher: Alara Kalama
- 2nd teacher: Udraka Ramputra
- Enlightenment: Uruvela (Bodh Gaya); under a Bodhi tree
 - River: Niranjana
- 1st sermon: Sarnath; Varanasi

Important Events in Budha's Life

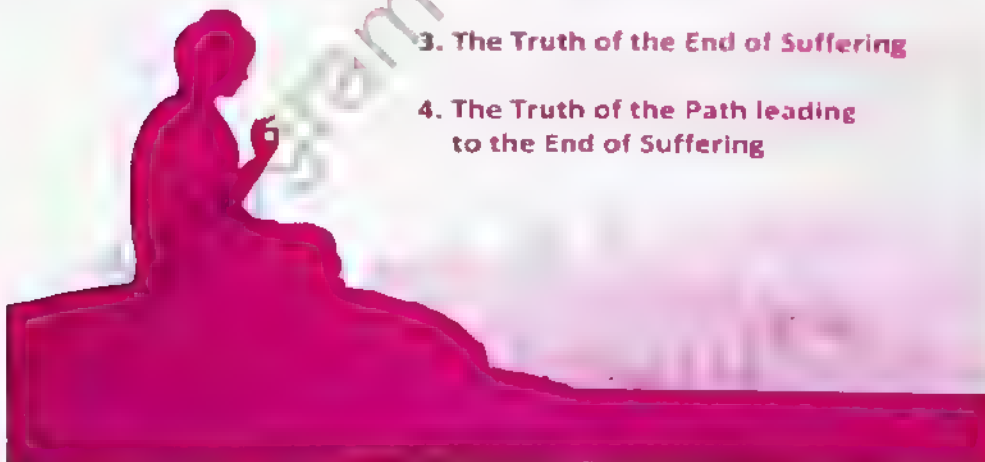
- Chariot: Channa

Important Symbols of Buddha's Life

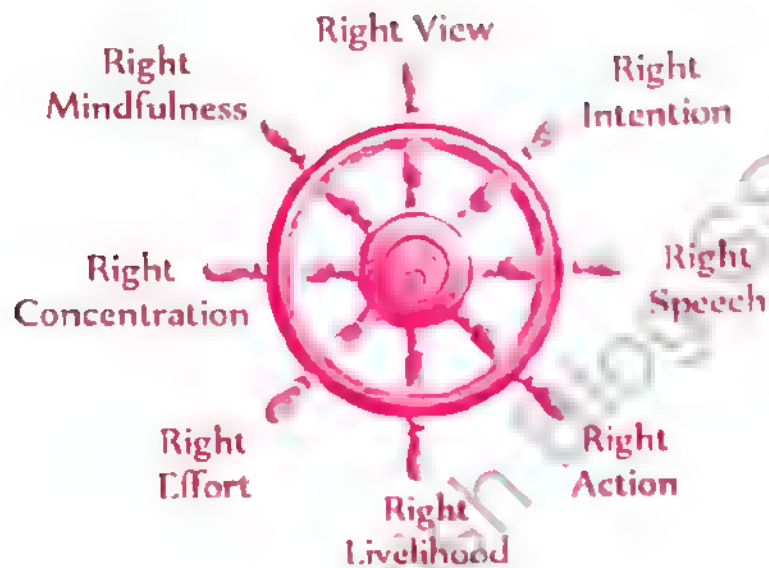


4 Noble Truths

1. The Truth of Suffering
2. The Truth of the Cause of Suffering
3. The Truth of the End of Suffering
4. The Truth of the Path leading to the End of Suffering

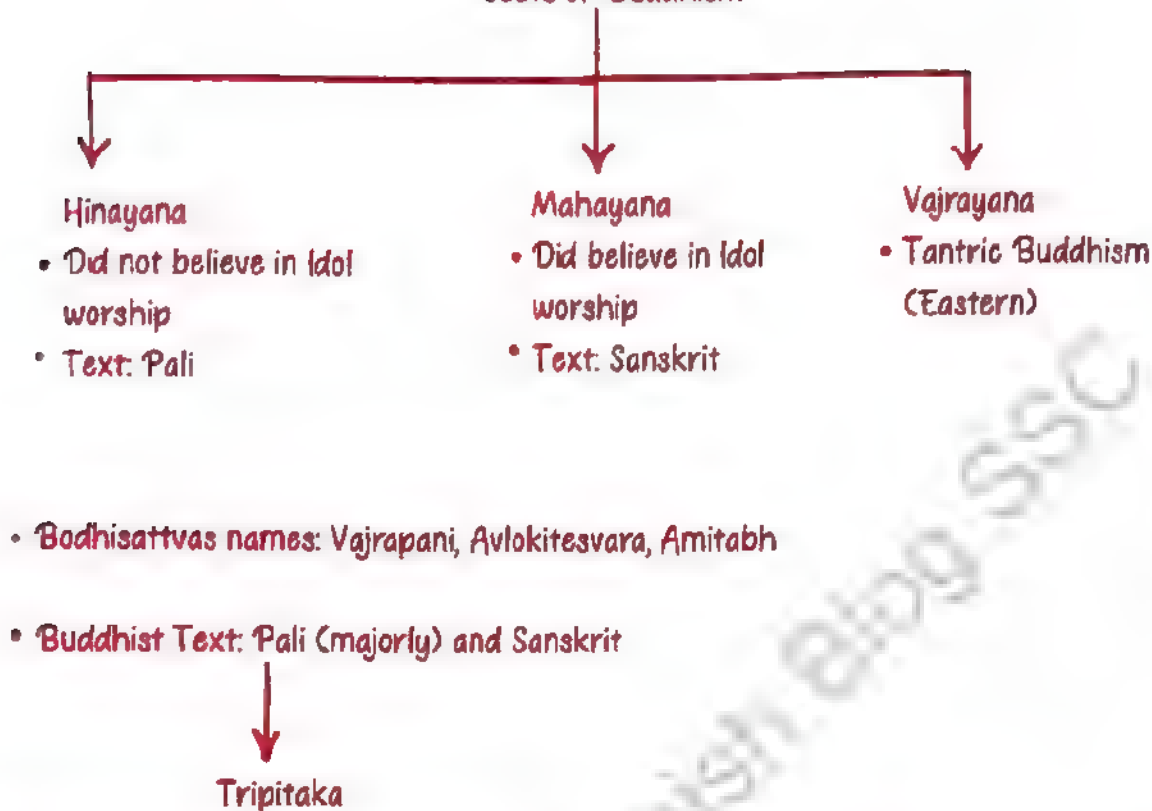


8 Fold Path: to end sufferings

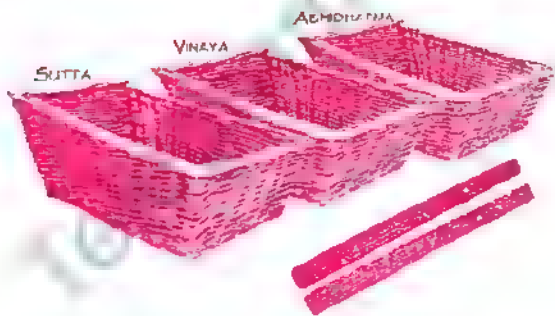


| <u>Buddhists Council</u> | <u>Patronage</u> | <u>Presidency</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| • 1st: Rajgriha (400 BC/483 BC) | Ajatshatru | Mahakashyapa |
| • 2nd: Vaishali (383 BC) | Kalashoka | Sabakarni |
| • 3rd: Patliputra (250 BC) | Ashoka | Moggaliputta Tissa |
| • 4th: Kashmir (72 AD) | Kanishka | Vasumitra |

Sects of Buddhism



BUDHIST TEXT



- Sutta: Buddha's teachings
- Vinaya: Monastic courts and rules
- Abhidharma: Interpretation of Sutta

Pali

- Milindpanho → Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena

Sanskrit

- Buddhacharitra: by Asvaghosha
- Jataka tales: about previous births of Buddha in both human and animal forms

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Terms of Buddhism

- Chaitya: place of worship
- Vihara: place of residence
- Dhamma: Dharma
- Stupa

• Shanti Stupa: Ladakh

Stupas

- Largest: Kesariya (Bihar)
- Dhamek: Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
- Ramabhar: Kushinagara
- Sanchi: Madhya Pradesh

Belonging to 3rd Century BC and the 12th Century AD

STUPA



Across the World

- Borobudur: Java; Indonesia

3 ratnas of Buddhism

- Buddha
- Dharma
- Sangha

- Anda: hemispherical dome
- Torana: gateway
- Medhi: pedestrian path
- Vedika: Railings

Buddhist Universities

- | <u>Universities</u> | <u>Built by</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| • Nalanda | → Kumaragupta I |
| • Vikramshila | → Dharmapala |
| • Odantpuri | → Gopala |

8 Holy Places of Buddhism

- Lumbini
- Bodh Gaya
- Sarnath
- Kushinagara
- Rajgir
- Vaishali
- Shravasti
- Sankasia

One Liners (MCQs)

- Chaitya: Prayer hall
- Lion Capital was built in First sermon of Buddha
- Bharhut Stupa located in Madhya Pradesh depicts → Jataka Tales and Stories
- Chethiyagiri Vihara is a Buddhist festival celebrated in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh to see relics of Sai Puttha and Maha Moggallana (two of earliest disciples of Buddha)
- The rules made for Buddhist Sangha were written down in a book called 'Vinaya Pitaka'
- Lord Buddha gave his first sermon on Four Noble Truth in Bodh Gaya
- Ashoka: Buddha follower
 - Son: Mahendra
 - Daughter: Sanghamitra

→ Sent to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) to spread Buddhism

→ Hinayana
- Ashoka's rock inscription is located in: Jagad; Odisha
- Lomas Rishi Cave constructed by Buddhist monk is in Bihar
- Buddhist Cave temples and Barabar Caves is in Bihar
- Birthplace of the first and fourth Jain Tirthankaras: Ayodhya
- "Jina" in Jain Philosophy means: The Conqueror

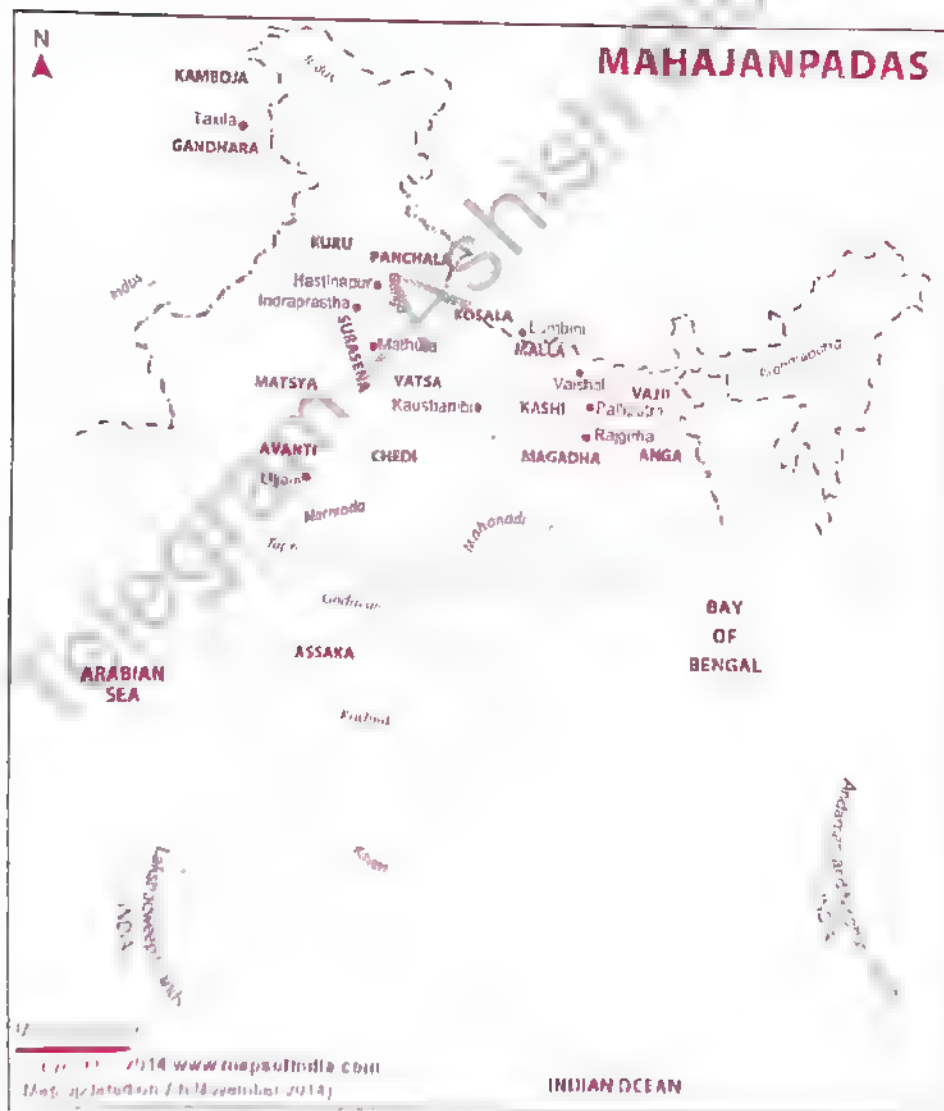


Lion Capital, Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath



Lomas Rishi Cave

MAHAJANAPADAS AND MAGADHA EMPIRE



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Mahajanapadas

Total: 16

→ From where? (Source)

- Texts: 'Ashtadhyayi' in Sanskrit by Panini
- Mentions total 40 Janapadas

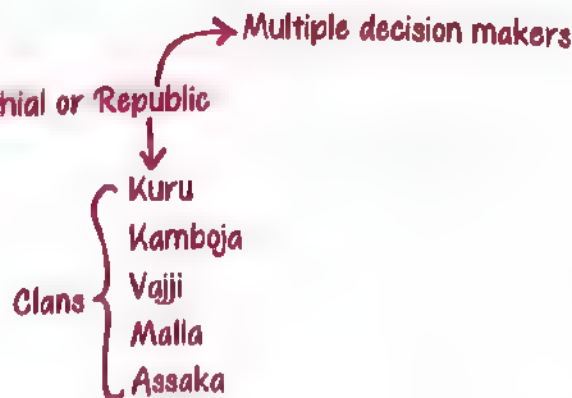
Buddhist Literature:

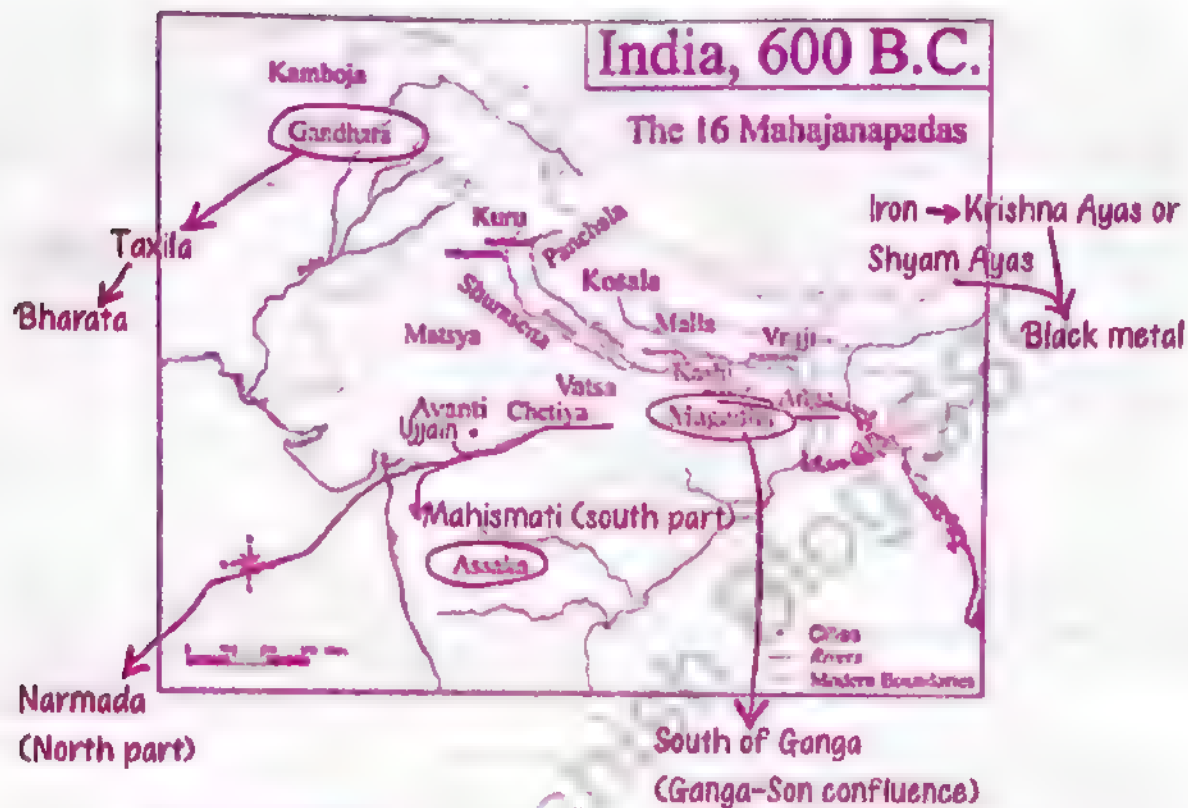
- Anguttara Nikaya (total 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned)
- Digha Nikaya (total 12 Mahajanapadas mentioned)

Jaina Literature:

- Bhagavathi Sutra

→ They were either Monarchial or Republic





| S.NO. | Mahajanapades | Capital | Modern Location |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Anga | Champa | Munger and Bhagalpur |
| 2. | Magadh | Rajagir/Pataliputra | Gaya and Patna |
| 3. | Kasi | Varanasi → Varuna + Assi (rivers) | Banaras |
| 4. | Vatsa | Kausambi | Allahabad → Gonda, Bharai |
| 5. | Kosala | Sravasti/Ayodhya | Eastern Uttar Pradesh |
| 6. | Surasena | Mathura | Mathura → Bareilly |
| 7. | Panchala | Ahichchatra and Kampilya | Western Uttar Pradesh |
| 8. | Kuru | Indraprastha | Merrut and S.E. Haryana |

| S.NO. | Mahajanapadas | Capital | Modern Location |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. | Matsya | Viratnagar | Jaipur |
| 10. | Chedi/Chetiya | Sothivati / Banda | Bundelkhand |
| 11. | Avanti | Ujjain / Mahismati | Madhya Pradesh & Malwa |
| 12. | Gandhar | Taxila | Rawalpindi |
| 13. | Kamboj | Pooncha | Rajori and Hajira (Kashmir) |
| 14. | Asmaka | Pratisthan / Paithan/Potana | Bank of Godawari |
| 15. | Vajji | Vaishali | Vaishali |
| 16. | Malla | Kuslnara | Deoria and U.P. |

Shipra river

8 clans

- Vajji → 8 clans → Jnatrika, Videha, Lichhavi

Reasons for the Rise of Magadha

1. Advantageous position
2. It's capital Rajgriha surrounded by 5 hills and Pataliputra situated at the confluence of Ganga and Son
3. Availability of large no. of Elephants
4. Great leaders

Dynasties which Ruled in Magadha

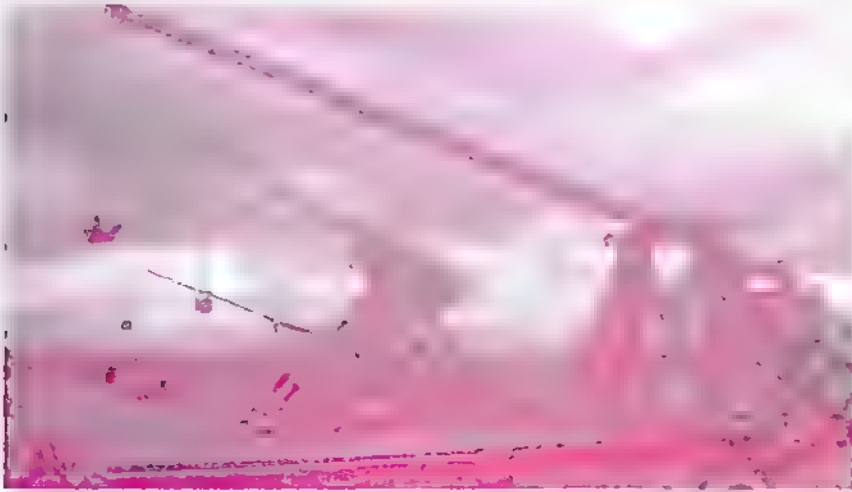
1. Haryanka Dynasty

a. Bimbisara (544 BC-492 BC)

- Anga conquest
- Diplomatically: through marriage → 3 wives
 - Sister of Prasenjit (son of Kaushal King)
 - Chellana (Lichhavi)
 - Madra Clan (Punjab)
- Sent his physician "Jivaka" to Ujjain (when they were suffering from jaundice)

b. Ajatshatru

- Son of Chellana
- Conquered Lichchavi
- Defeated Koshala (married the King's daughter)
- Patronised 1st Buddhist Council
- Killed his father Bimbisara



War Engines/Catapults

- Conquered Vaishali using War engines/Catapults

c. Udayin

Shifted Rajgriha $\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$ Pataliputra

2. Shishunaga

- Defeated Avanti and merged with Magadha
- Kalashoka patronised 2nd Buddhist Council

3. Nanda Dynasty

a. Mahapadmananda

- Title: Ekkrat (meaning: Empire builder)

b. Dhanananda

- Alexander invaded India during his reign (326 BC)

- "Alexander the Great" defeated many places and was defeated by his own Army
- Battle of Hydapses: between Alexander and Porous

↓
On the banks of Jhelum

↓
Defeated

4. Mauryan Dynasty

a. Chandragupta Maurya

Society

Pottery:

- Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)

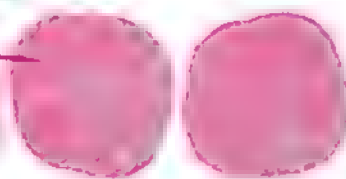


- Punched mark silver coins
(Form of money)

↓
Facilitated to trade

→ Nishka

→ Satamana



- Artisans and Merchants: Guilds/Shrenis (organizations)

- Crafts was hereditary

- Iron ploughshares → Agriculture surplus (2nd urbanisation after Harappa)

Post

- Village headman: Bhojaka
- Peasants had to pay tax → 1/6th of their produce
- Rich peasants: Gahapatis
→ Vaishyas

- **Bali:** Voluntary offerings to the King (was compulsory)
- **Toll tax persisted** → Collected by officers known as "Shaulkika"/"Shulkadhyaksha"

One Liners (MCQs)

- Last ruler of Nanda dynasty: Dhanananda
- Vikramshila University was founded by a Pala King: Dharmapala

MAURYAN EMPIRE



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Sources

1. Kautilya's: Arthashastra
2. Vishakhadatta's: Mudrarakshasa (written during Gupta Empire)
3. Megasthenes: Indica (in contrast)
4. Buddhist literature: Jataka tales, Dipavamsa/Mahavamsa, Divyadana

Origin of Mauryans

- According to:
 - Puranas: he belongs to Shudras
 - Mudrarakshasa: He belongs to Vrishal/Kulhina
 - Junagarh Rock Inscription: he belongs to Vaishyas

Mauryan Rulers

- Nanda Dynasty last ruler Dhanananda lost to Chandragupta Maurya
↓
With the help of Kautilya (also known as Chanakya/Vishnugupta) } → 322 BC

Chandragupta Maurya

- Founder of Mauryan Dynasty
- Defeated last ruler of Nanda Dynasty: Dhanananda
- Defeated Seleucus Nicator (Frontier of Alexander the Great)



Megasthenes was in
court of Seleucus Nicator

- Son: Bindusara

Bindusara

- He is known as Amitrochates by the Greeks
- He patronised Ajivikas
- Son: Ashoka

Ashoka

- Ruled for: 12 yrs
- Fought Kalinga War (ended in: 261 BC) → Fought: 8 yrs after his coronation
- Adopted Buddhism
- He replaced Berighosha with Dhammagesha

↓
Physical
Conquest

↓
Cultural
Conquest

Ashokan Edicts

- Found in two places:
 1. Rocks
 - a. Major: 14 → First to decipher: James Prinsep
 - b. Minor: 15

2. Pillars: 7

Major Rock Edicts

- Total: 14
- Language: 3
- Script: 4
- Major language used: Prakrit language
- Use of Brahmi and Kharoshti
 - ↓
Introduced by Iranians
- Greek Language: Greek script
- Aramaic Language: Aramaic script
- In inscriptions he is mentioned as: Devanarni
- Piyadashi
 - Devan ka Priya (beloved of Gods)



Writings on Rock



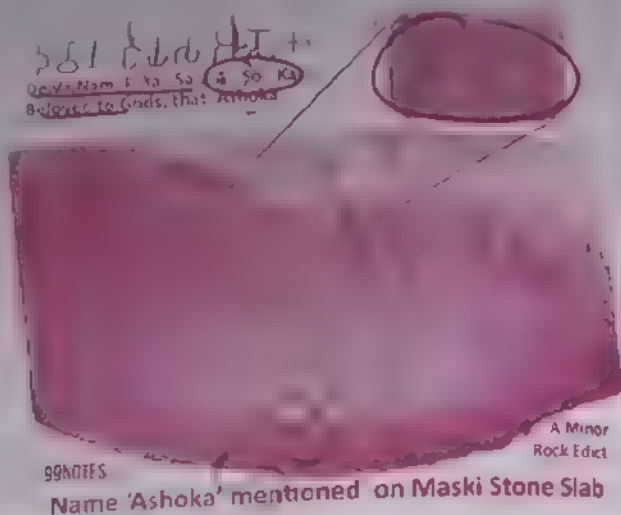
| Water rock edicts | Inscription |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| I | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| II | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| III | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| IV | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| V | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| VI | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| VII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| VIII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| IX | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| X | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XI | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
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| XVI | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XVII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XVIII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XIX | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
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| XXVII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XXVIII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XXIX | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
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| XXXIX | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XL | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLI | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLIII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLIV | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLV | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLVI | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLVII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLVIII | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLIX | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| XLX | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |
| L | Edict of Ashoka at Kandahar |

Kalinga War

→ Was ancient name of coastal in Orissa

Minor Rock Edicts

- Four
- Maski → Karnataka
- Gujjar → Madhya Pradesh
- Brahmagiri } → Karnataka
- Nittur }



• 1st to decipher Ashoka's Edicts James Prinsep in 1837

Pillar Edicts

- Total: 7



- Delhi-Topra Pillar Edict, only with 7th edict
- Use of only one language and only one script

↓
Prakrit

↓
Brahmi

- Lauriya: Aaraj
 - Lauriya: Nandagarh
- Bihar

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From Rampura
• Only bull found



- Shows Dhammaparivartan of Ashoka
- He made this to commemorate the 1st Sermon of Buddha

Sarnath
• Declared National Emblem on 24 Jan 1950

Barabar Hill Caves
• Bihar
• Ashoka built this cave for Buddhist

- Lomas Rishi Caves Bihar
- Nagarjuni Caves: Bihar

↳ Built by Dashrath Maurya
(grandson of Ashoka)



- Last ruler of Maurya Dynasty: Brihadratha

↳ Defeated by Pushyamitra Sunga

Maurya Administration

- Saptanga Theory by Kautilya: 7 elements to rule an administration

1. King: Raja
2. Secretary: Amartya
3. Territory: Janpada
4. Fort: Durga
5. Treasure: Kosha
6. Army: Sena
7. Friend: Mitra

Officers

1. Sannidhata: Chief treasury officer
2. Samharata: collector general of revenue

Two types of court

1. Civil: Dharmasthiya Nyayalaya → Vyavaharika
2. Kantakashodhan Nyayalaya → Pradeshta

- Gopa: Responsible for account
 - Akshapatalik: Accountant general
 - Nagarka: responsible for city administration
 - Sitadhyakhsha: accounted for Agriculture
 - Samshthadhyaksha: responsible for market
 - Navaadhyaksha: accounted for ships
 - Shulkadhyaksha: accounted for Toll Tax
 - Dhamma Mahamattas: New post created by Ashoka
- To check if people are following concepts of Dhamma

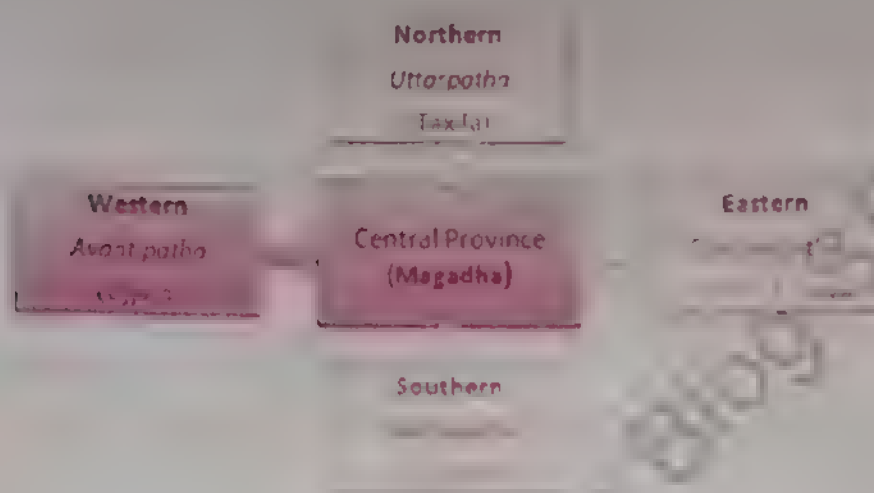
According to Megasthenes (as mentioned in Indica)

- Municipal admin. 6 committees/5 members each

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- Army of 6 committees/5 members each

Provincial Administration



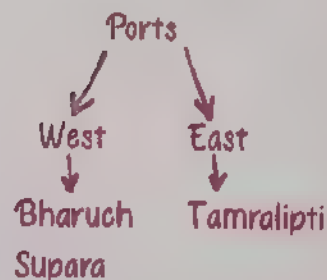
- Society: 4 varnas
- According to Indica
- Society divided into: 7 varnas
- No slavery

According to Arthashastra

- Women occupied a high position
- Part of Army

Economy

- Ashoka had lowered the tax values
- People didn't had to Bali (voluntary offering)



One Liners (MCQs)

- Name used for the Indian subcontinent by ancient travellers like Megasthenes, Fa Hein, Huey Tsang, Al Beruni, Ibn Batuta, etc for active contribution of Indian traders: Suvarna Bhoomi
- Dynasty that ruled from 320 AD-550 AD: Gupta Dynasty
- Name of Ashoka's daughter who carried out his duties of Buddhist missionary Sanghamitra → In Ceylon
- "Kantakasodhana", type of court was present in Mauryan Empire
- Ashokan inscriptions in 1877 was published by Alexander Cunningham (Father of the Archaeology)
- First empire to use elephants in war on large scale: Magadha
- 'Atavika Rajya' referred to Forest Kingdom
- Types of sacrifices performed in ancient India to establish a position: Vajapeya, Rajasuya, Ashwamedha
- Ceylonese chronicle that acted as an important literary source of the Mauryan Empire

POST MAURYAN DYNASTIES



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- Last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Sunga

Sunga Dynasty (185 BC-73 BC)

- Founder Pushyamitra Sunga
- Capital Vidisha (presently in Madhya Pradesh)
- Followed Hinduism
- Patronised Buddhism → Bharhut Stupa built during his reign
- Son Agnimitra → Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa (tells story of love of Agnimitra and Malvika)
↓
Kalidasa's Play

- Patanjali book → Mahabhasya

↓
Performed two Ashwamegha Yagna for Pushyamitra

- Last ruler Devbhuti

↓
Killed by Commander: Vasudev → Kanva Dynasty (73 BC-28 BC)

↖ Capital: Pataliputra

Satvahana Dynasty (60 BC-225 AD)

- Present day Maharashtra region
- Capital Paithan/Pratisthan (Maharashtra)
- Founder Simuka Satvahana
- Greatest ruler Gautamiputra Satkarni (defeated Ksatrap Nahapana → one of the rulers from Saka)
↓
Both Patriarchal and Matrilineal society
- This dynasty embraced Brahmanism
- Started the practice of donating the land to Brahmins and Buddhist Monks
- They started Lead Coins
- Many Chaitya, Viharas were cut out from rocks, eg In Nasik, Kanheri, Karle (Maharashtra)

- Last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty: Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Sunga

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Kalidasa's Play

- Patanjali: book → Mahabhasya
↓
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↓
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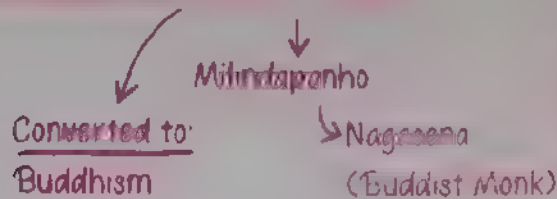
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- Ajanta and Ellora caves were first built during their reign
- Stupas built: Amravati and Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh)
- Language: Prakrit

Invasions from Central India

- 1st to cross Hindu Kush mountain Greeks
- Most famous ruler Meander/Milinda



Greek rulers:

- They were the 1st to introduce Gold coins
- Coins attributed to King (Coins had picture of the King)
- Introduced Hellenistic art in North Western region
 - Seen in Gandhara Art

Sakas → Ruled North West and North India

- Also known as Scythians
- 5 branches: one branch settled over Western part of India that ruled until 4th Century AD (400 AD)

Vikramaditya Parmar

→ Not Followed by Govt. of India

- In 57 BC defeated Sakas → Started Vikram Samvat (Hindu Calendar)
- Vikramaditya becomes coveted title
- Ruler of Ujjain

Kshatrapa Dynasty

Rudradaman I (most famous Saka ruler)

- About him: in Junagadh Rock Inscriptions (also known as Girnar inscriptions) → Gujarat
- Repaired Sudarshan Lake
 - ↳ Constructed by: Pushyagupta Vaishya (present during Chandragupta Maurya)
- Parthians after Sakas

Kushans (1st Century AD-3rd Century AD)

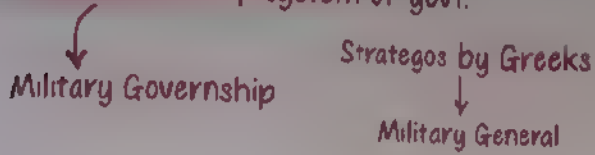
- Also known as Yuezhis/Tocharians
- Capital: Peshawar (first) and later Mathura
- They called themselves "Sons of Gods/King of Kings"
- 1st Dynasty: Kadphises
 - ↳ I
kujula
 - ↳ II
Vima
 - ↳ Saka Era started (Saka Calendar followed Govt. of India)
- Most powerful ruler: Kanishka (78 AD-101 AD)
 - ↳ Also known as 2nd Ashoka
 - ↳ Patronised 4th Buddhist Council
- Kanishka patronised Mahayana Buddhism
 - ↳ Started purest form of Gold Coins
- Controlled Silk Route

Impact in Indian Society

- Completely immersed themselves in indigenous culture
- Pottery: Red Ware
- Horseman technique, introduced Turban wearing, Sherwani wearing

Polity

- Introduced: Satrap system of govt.



Culture

- They worshipped Shiva and Lord Buddha

Literature

- Buddhacharitra: Ashvaghosha
- Mahavatsu and Divyavadana
- Kamasutra: Vatsayana

Science

- Medicine: Charaksamhita → By Charak
↓
Book that mentions about different medicines
↗ Father of Medicine
- Sushruta. Father of Surgery

One Liners (MCQs)

- King who gave up his traditional professions and took arms, successfully established a kingdom in Karnataka: Kadamba Mayurasharman
- Kushana Dynasty rulers: Vasishka, Vasudeva, Huvishka

SANGAM AGE



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History of South India

• No Bronze Age in South India but Megalithic Age

• Time period: 2500 BC



Iron Age in South India



→ Found around graves

• Pottery: Black and Red ware

• Community: Pastoral community

→ South India history starts with Chera, Pandya, and Chola dynasty



Sangam

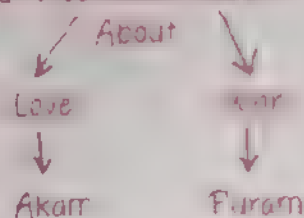
- Meaning: Assemblies
- Total 3 sangams: Patronised by Pandya
- Assemblies held at Tamil region → Muchchangam

- 1st: Madurai → Agastya (Literature not found)
- 2nd: Kapadapuram → Tolkappiyar
- 3rd: Madurai → Nakkirar

Literature Tolkappiyam (earliest grammatical Tamil Text)

Sangam Literature in two forms

1. Narrative (story) collectively called Melkonnakku → 18 major works
2. Didactic (poetic) collectively called Kilkonakku → 18 minor works



Other forms:

1. Silappathikaram written by Ilango Adigal
story of Kovalan + Kannagi (wife) + Madhavi (dasi)

About their love story → Goddess of Purity and Chastity (in Kerala)

2. Manimegalai: book about daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi

↓
Writer: Chithala Chathanar

Geography

GEOGRAPHY



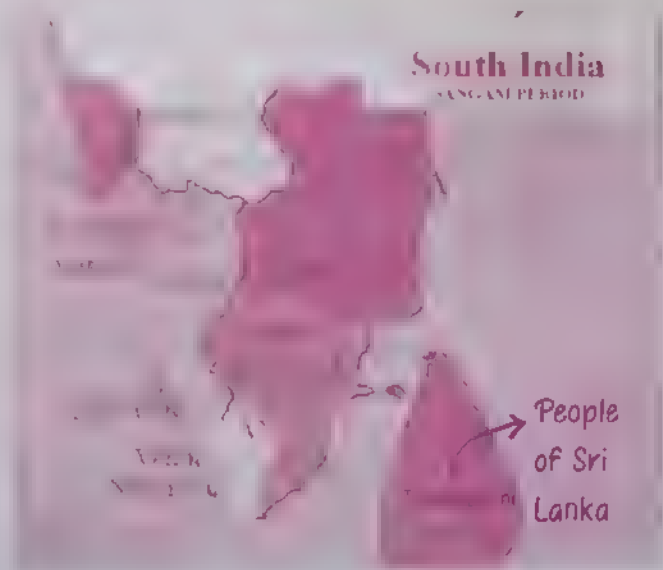
- Thinais (known as Area) → Each thina had a chief called. Muvendar

Divided into 5 parts

- Kurinci thina: did hunting and gathering
- Palai thina: cattle lifters and plundering
- Mullai thina: did animal husbandary
- Marutam thina: did agriculture
- Neytal thina: fishing and salt collection

↓
Divided into
Chera, Cholaya, and
Pandyas

- Bindusara means "Conqueror of land b/w 2 seas"
- Ashokan inscription: also depicts about Chera, Chola → Most powerful of all
 ↓
 Keralaputras



Cheras

- Ruling in: Kerala + Tamil Nadu → Augustus Temple → Built by Romans
- Capital: Vanji / Vanchi → Connection with Romans
- Port cities: Muziris/Muchiris and Tondi (mainly for trading)
- Emblem: Bow and Arrow
- Greatest Chera: Senguttuvan (also known as Red Chera) • Worshiped Kannagi (Goddess of chastity)

Cholas

- Called as Chola Mandalam (Coromandels)
- Northeast to Pandyas
- Between Pennar and Vellar river
- Capital: Uraiyar and Puhar (alternate capital)
 - ↓
 - Also known as: Kaveripattinam (Built by King Karikala)
 - ↓
 - Port city
- Traded in cotton cloth
- Maintained an efficient Navy
- Earliest ruler: Elara
- Greatest ruler: Karikal → Fought Battle of Venni
- Emblem: Tiger

Pandyas

- Ruled in Tamil Nadu
- Capital: Madurai (on the banks of Vaigai river)
- Emblem: Fish
- First mentioned in Megasthenes book
 - ↓
 - Mentioned as: people famous for trading Pearls
- Traded with Roman Empire
- Port: Korkai

Society

Divided into:

- Ruling class: Arasar
- Rich class: Vellalar
- Lower class: Kadaisiyar (Landless labour, slaves)

GUPTAS, CHALUKYAS



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Guptas (310 AD-540 AD)

- Founder: Gupta → Ghatotkachi (son)
↳ Sri Gupta

Chandragupta-I (319-334 AD)

- Title: Maharajadhiraja
- Married to Kumaradevi (Lichhvi Princess)
- Started Gupta Era in 320 AD/319 AD
- Gold coins: Dinars
- Most no. of gold coins → Guptas

Samudragupta (335-380 AD)

- Greatest and most powerful king of the dynasty
- Record of his reign in → Prayers (Prayer inscription)
- ↓
Never defeated (Conquered all his enemies)
- Napoleon of India said by ...
- Titles: Kaviraja, Param Bhagavat, Sarva-raaj-ochchettia (uprooter of all King)
- ↓
King of poets
- He has been shown ...
- He performed Ashwamedha ...



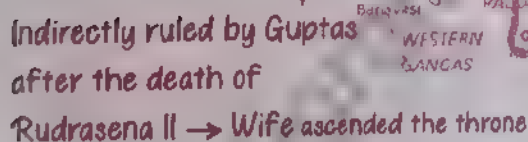
Gupta Gold Coins

→ Copper coins

- Achieved power by assassinating his brother (Ramgupta) and Saka invader

- During his reign → Watermark, formed matrimonial alliance (married his daughter →

Prabhavati Gupta with Vakataka Prince Rudrasena II)



- Navratnas:**

- ↳ Shakespeare of India



Mehrauli Pillar

- Fa-Hien: 1st Chinese traveller visited during his reign
 - Title: Vikramaditya
- ↓
Journey from Bengal to China
(back to China)

Books of Kalidasa

- Abhigyan Shakuntalam
- Malvikagnimitra
- Raghuvamsha
- Meghaduta
- Kumar Sambhavam
- Ritusamhara

Book by Sudraka

- Mr. chhakatika (also known as. The little clay art)
 - ↳ Love story Charudatta and Vasantasena

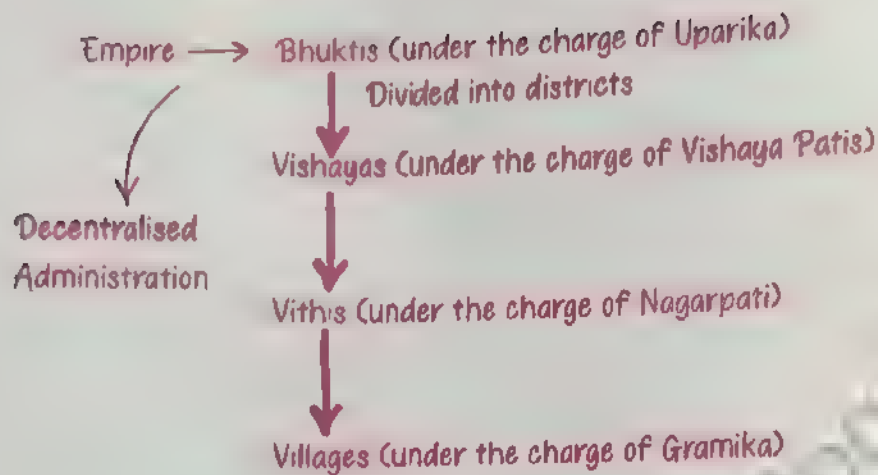
Kumaragupta I (415-455 AD)

- Son of Chandragupta II
- Attacks by Hunas (tribe from Central Asia)
- Founded Nalanda University

Skandagupta I (455-461 AD)

- Successfully resisted 'Huns'
- Title: Vikramaditya (source: Bhitari Pillar Inscription)

Administration



Important Officers

- Kumaramatyas: Provincial Officer
- Mahadanda Nayaka: Officer responsible for punishment (Mr. of Justice)
- Sandhivigrahika: The officer of War and Justice

Economy

- Issued large no. of gold coins.

Taxes:

- Bhaga: 1/6th of the produce to be paid by cultivators
- Bhoga: periodic supplies of fruit, flowers to the King
- Bali: oppressive
- Uparikara: Extra tax

• Senabhakti: The army was to be fed by people whenever it passed through a countryside (village)

• Vishti: form of forced labour

Culture

Idol of Varah the great boar

- Built by Chandragupta II
- Avatar of Vishnu
- In Udaygiri, Vidisha, MP

→ Protecting Goddess Earth



Dasavatara Temple, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh



Bhitargaon Temple, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

- Dedicated to Lord Krishna
- Also known as Brick Temple (one of the oldest)

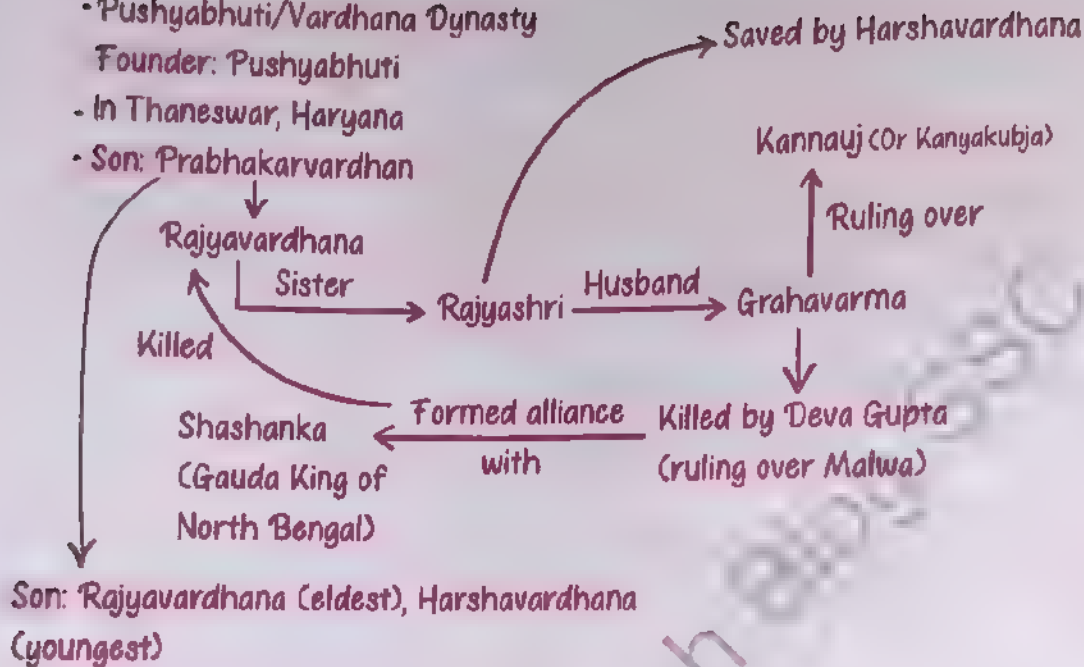
Post Gupta Era

- Pushyabhuti/Vardhana Dynasty

Founder: Pushyabhuti

- In Thaneshwar, Haryana

- Son: Prabhakarvardhana



Harshavardhana (606-647 AD)

- Capital: Kannauj
- Defeated: Dhruvasena II (Vallabhi ruler, Gujarat)
- Traveller visited by: Hiuen-Tsang (Xuang-Zang) → 1400 yrs
- Assemblies organised:
 1. Kannauj: to honour Hiuen-Tsang
 2. Prayag: organised every 5 yrs (confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati)

→ Kumbh origin

- Was a Shaivite
- Patronised Buddhist religion
- Author of 3 books:

- > Ratnavali
- > Nagananda
- > Priyadarshika

- > Biography: Harshacharitra → By his court poet: Banabhatta

- He was defeated by Pulakesin II (Chalukyan King)

Title: Dakshinapatheswara

On the banks of Narmada river

Land of North India

• "Sakalottarapathanatha": title given to Harshavardhana in Chalukyan inscription

→ Wrote: Kadambari

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Chalukyas

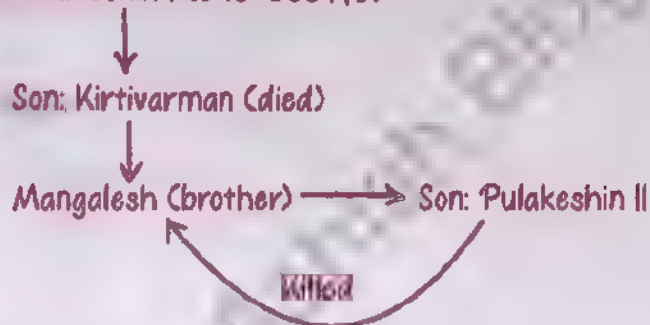
3 distinct dynasties:

- Badami Chalukya
- Western Chalukya
- Eastern Chalukya

Badami Chalukya

- 1st ruler: Jayasimha (founder)
- Capital: Vatapi

- Most powerful ruler: Pulakeshin I (543-566 AD)



Pulakeshin II (610-642 AD)

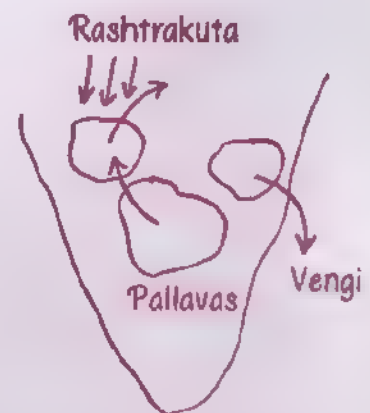
- Greatest of his dynasty
- Defeated Harshavardhana
- Defeated Mahendravarman I (Pallava ruler)

→ Visited by: Hiuen-Tsang

↓ Son

- Was defeated by Narasimhavarman I

↳ Title taken: Vatapikonda (conqueror of Vatapi)



- Vikramaditya I → Kirtivarman II (great grandson) → Defeated by Rashtrakuta

• Aihole Pillar Inscription: description about Pulakeshin II

↓
Composed by: Ravikirti (court poet)

Chalukyan Architecture

• Style: Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida style)

• North Indian style: Nagara

• South Indian style: Dravida



Ravana phadi caves, Aihole



Ladh khan temple, Aihole



Durga temple

- Made on an Apsidal plane

- Huchimalligudi Temple: Aihole temple



Pattadakal temple

- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Total. 10 temples seen

4

(Nagara style)

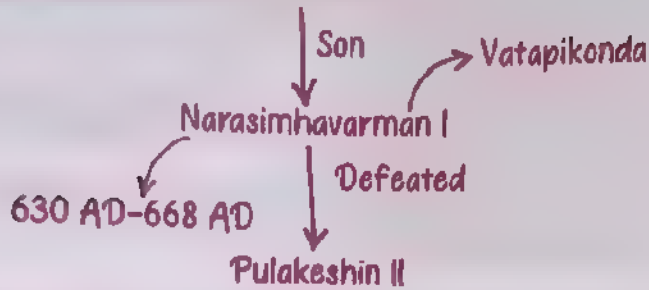
6

(Dravida style)

- Virupaksha temple (Dravida style)
- Sangameshwar Temple: (Dravida style)

Pallavas

- Founder: Simha Vishnu
- Greatest ruler: Mahendravarman I



- Capital: Kanchipuram

Architecture



Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram

Rashtrakutas (753-982 AD)

- Founder: Dantidurga

Son: Krishna I

Built: Kailasha Temple at Ellora

Amoghavarsha (814-878 AD)

Capital: Manyakheta

He was converted to Jainism

Built of only one stone

Monolithic stone temple

- Temples from Hindu, Jainism and Buddhism
- Ajanta and Ellora (Aurangabad, Maharashtra)
 - ↓
 - Satvahanna
 - ↓
 - Rashtrakuta

One liners (MCQs)

- Offices held by Harisena: composed Prayag Prasasti Pillar
- Nalanda University → Bihar (Xuang Zang and other pilgrims spent time studying there)

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE AND CHOLA EMPIRE



MEDIEVAL HISTORY

700-1200 AD

1200-1500 AD

1500-1800 AD

Early Medieval

- ✓ Gurjara Pratiharas
- ✓ Rajputs
- ✓ Palas
- ✓ Rastrakutas
- ✓ Cholas

- ✓ Sultanis
- ✓ Vijayanagar Empire
- ✓ Bahamani Sultanate

- ✓ Mughals
- ✓ Marathas
- ✓ Deccani Sultanate
- ✓ European Traders

• Founder: Nagabhata I

• Satvahanas started land donations to Brahmins

Chauhana/Chauhan

→ Rashtrakuta

790 AD

• 8th Century AD

• 700-800 AD

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

Also known as Kannauj Triangle Wars took place between Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas during 8th and 9th centuries

Pala

Founder: Gopala → Founder of Odantapur

Son: Dharmapala → Founder of Vikramshila University

↓
Defeated Indrayudh

Timeline: 850-1280 AD



Founder: Vijayalaya

- Feudatory to Pallavas
- Captured Tanjore/Thanjavur from Muttaraiyar
- Built a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudeni

Rulers:

Raja Raja I (985-1014 AD)

- Son
- Contemporary to Mahmud of Ghazni
 - Defeated Cheras at Trivandrum
 - Defeated Pandavas and conquered Madurai
 - Invaded Sri Lanka

Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD) → Napoleon of South India

- Completely overran Cheras and Pandyas
- Completely conquered Sri Lanka
- Crossed Ganga and defeated 2 local Kings of Bengal

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- Title assumed. Gangaikondachola
- Built a new city Gangaikondacholapuram
- Carried Naval Expedition against Sri Vijaya Empire and Sailendry Dynasty

THE CHOLA NAVY



- Chola fought against Chalukyas of Kalyani
- Chola empire declined during early part of 13th Century
- Place of Cholas was taken by → Pandyas and Hoysalas
- Place of late Chalukyas was taken by → Yadavas and Kakatiyas



- King has all the authority
- He had Council of Ministers to advise him
- Chola Empire divided into:

— Mandalams (province)

↓ Further divided into

Valanadu/Nadu

Chola Government

Decentralised

• Cholas are known for local/village government

2 Assemblies

- Ur: Assembly of common people
 - Sabha: Assembly of learned Brahmins
- Agrahars → Land of Brahmins

• Affairs of village were managed by an executive committee

→ Election held

→ People with property or land were privileged to take part in elections

→ every member of committee appointed for 3 yrs

* Uttaramerur inscription: Related to Chola Dynasty

Land Donations during Cholas

1. Brahmadeya: land donated to Brahmins
2. Vellanvagi: land donated to non-Brahmins
3. Devadana: land donated to temples
4. Pallichhandam: land donated to Jain community

Tax during Chola Empire

• Two types:

- Vetti: forced labour
- Kadarnai: land revenue

→ All listed in UNESCO Heritage

Great Living Chola Temples

Brihadeshvara Temple

At Tanjore

• Built by: Raja Raja I

At Gangaikondacholapuram

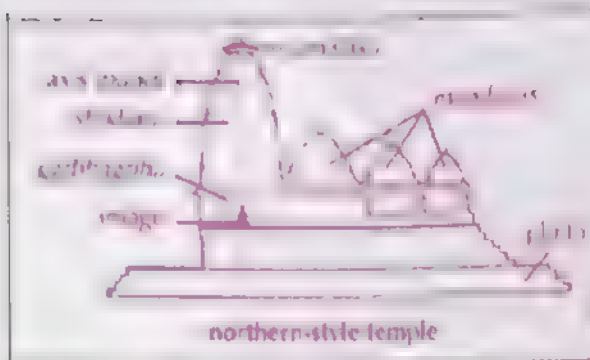
• Built by: Rajendra I

→ Also known as Rajarajeshwara Temple

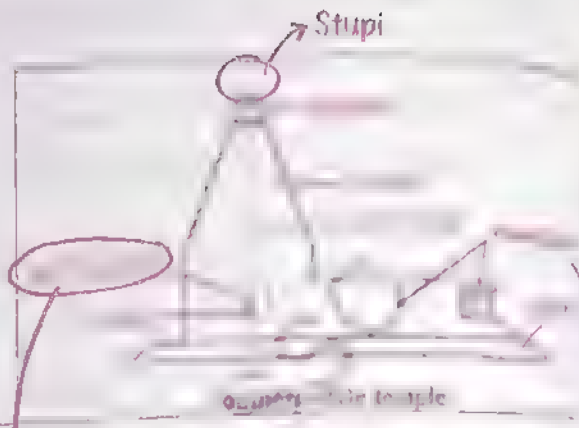
Airavatesvara Temple

Built by: Raja Raja II

Temple Architecture



Nagara style



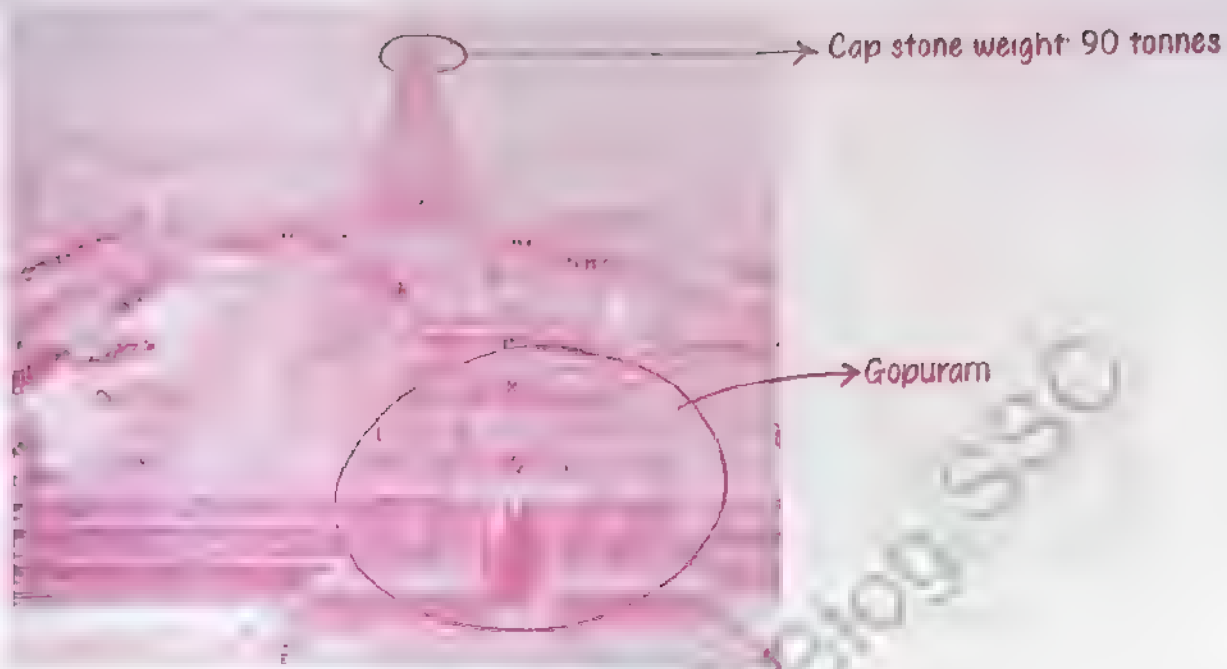
- Chief deity installed here
- Also known as Sanctum

Main entry hall where bell is placed

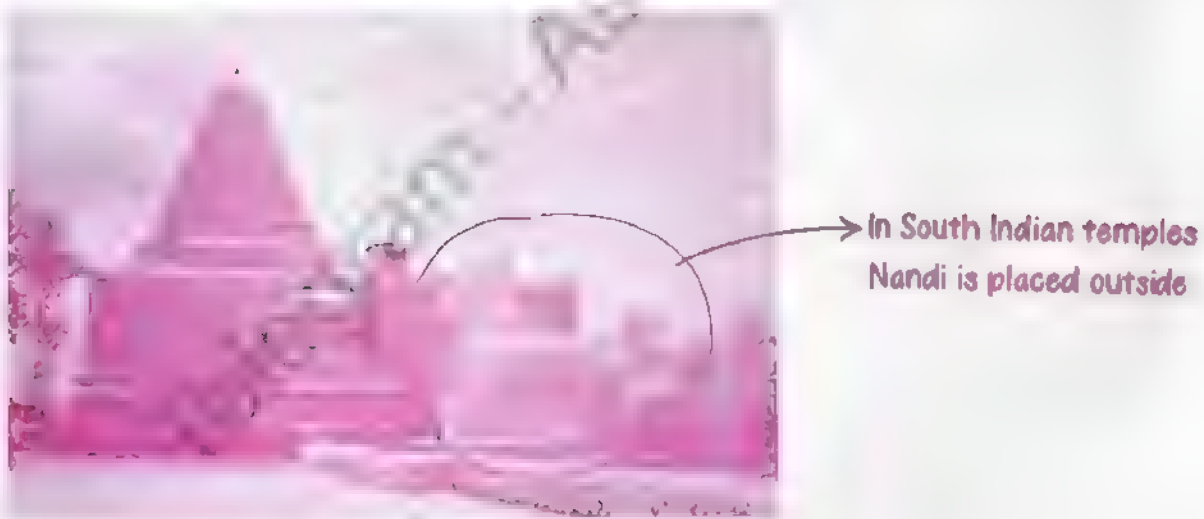


North Indian Style Temple

- Some North Indian style follows Panchayatana style



Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore



Shiva Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram



Airavateshwara Temple at Kumbakonam



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Madhya Pradesh
• Built by: Chandela Dynasty

Inside





Virupaksha Temple at Pattadakallu, Karnataka

- Built by: Chalukya Dynasty → Queen Lokamahadevi commissioned its construction
- Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida)

Dancing Figure of Shiva



Nataraj ←
Performing Tandava

Made of Bronze
using Lost wax technique

One Liners (MCQs)

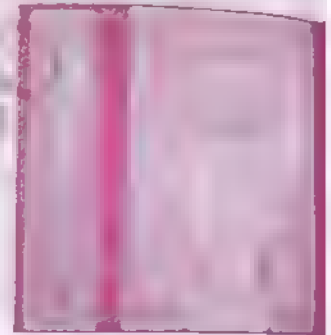
- In early 11th century, the Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple and filled it with Sun-pedestal seized from the Chalukyas

Brihadeshwara
Temple

A sun pedestal from the Chalukyas, a Ganesha statue and several statues of Durga; a Nandi statue from the eastern Chalukyas; an image of Bhairava (a form of Shiva) and Bhairavi from the Kalinga of Orissa, and a Kali statue from the Palas of Bengal

- The post "Nagara-Shreshti" means: Merchants of the city

↓
Chief Banker



- Bhillasvarnin (Madhya Pradesh) was grown as a temple town during the Chola Dynasty
- Territories to the South and North that were made part of Chola Kingdom: Pandayan and Pallava
- Vijayalaya built Nishumbhasudini Goddess Temple in Thanjavur
- Kailash Temple built by: Krishna I of Rashtrakuta Dynasty

DELHI SULTANATE



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Delhi Sultanate Period: 1206-1526

Foreign Invasions

- The first Muslim invasion: Mohammad Bin Qasim's Invasion (712 AD)
- In Sindh part of India
 - ↳ Killed Raja Dahir
 - He came from Arab
- The first Turk invasion: Mahmud Ghaznavi's Invasion (998-1030 AD)
 - Country: Turkmenistan
 - Death: 1030 AD
 - ↳ 1001 AD: 1st attack
 - ↳ Attacked 17 times
 - Reason: Revenge and Loot
 - ↳ For his father's (Subuktigin) death
 - ↳ Earlier ruled by: Jayapala
 - ↳ Battle of Peshawar against Ghaznavi (1001 AD)
 - Ghaznavi invaded Somnath
 - 16th time → Temple (1025 AD)
 - 17th time → • Last attack: 1027 AD

Writers during Ghaznavi's time:

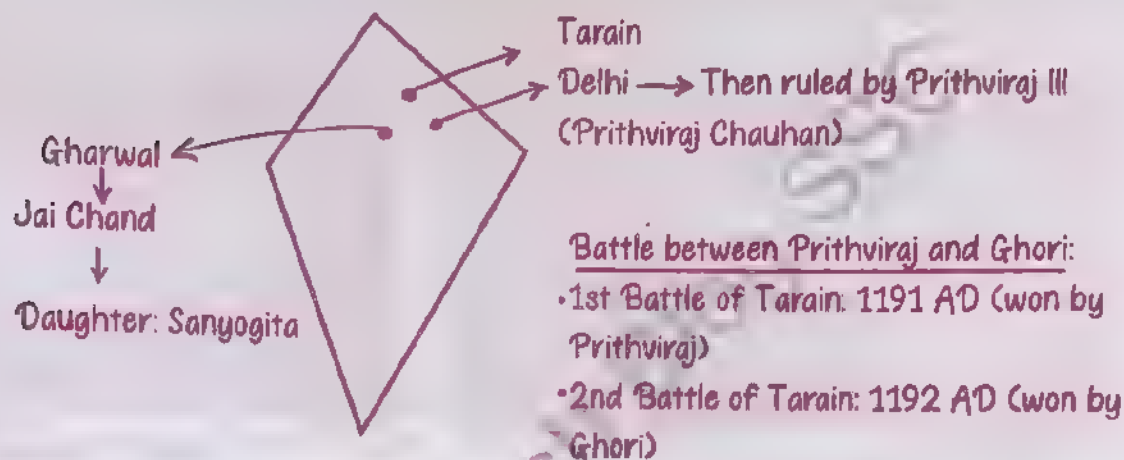
- Firdausi wrote: Shahnama
- Al-Biruni wrote: Tahqiq ma li-l-Hind → Also popularly known as Kitab al-Hind

→ Also known as Muizuddin Muhammad
• Second Turk invasion: Mohammad Ghori's invasion (1175-1206 AD)

• 1st attack: 1175 AD → In Multan

• 1178 AD → In Gujarat

↓
Defeated by Bhima II



Writer in Prithviraj Chauhan's court:

• Chandra Bardai wrote: Prithviraj Raso

↓
According to it Ghori attacked 17 times

Ghori again invaded India

• Battle of Chandawar (1194 AD): between Ghori and Jai Chand

• Slave Dynasty (1206-90 AD)

• The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)

• The Tuglaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)

• The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)

• The Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)

• Qutubuddin Aibak (Commander of Ghori) helped in Battle of Tarain

• Other slaves of Ghori:

➤ Yalduz

➤ Qubacha

➤ Bhaktiyar Khilji → Destroyed Nalanda University

The Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

Qutubuddin Aibak. 1206-10

→ Also known as Mamluk Dynasty
• Rulers belonged to Ilbari tribe

- He ruled Lahore (Capital)
- He was given the title 'Lakh Baksh' (giver of Lakhs)
- He died in 1210 while playing Chaugan or polo
- He constructed two Mosques: Quwat-ul-Islam at Delhi and Adhai din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer



Quwat-ul-Islam next to Qutub Minar

→ Built in: 12th Century



Made of Corbeled Arch Technique



Adhai din ka Jhonpra at Ajmer

→ Earlier it had Jain Monastries

→ Aibak was only available to complete the basement

- He also begun the construction of Qutub Minar, in the honour of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki
- He patronised writers like: Hasan -un-Nazami (author of Taj-ul-Massir) and Fakhruddin



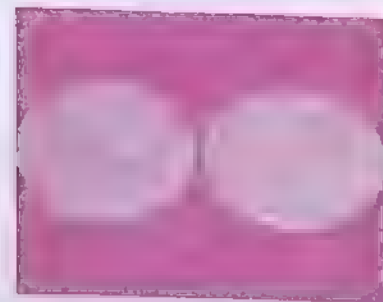
Qutub Minar
5 storeys (73 m)

→ Son-in-law of Qutubuddin

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-36)

- He made Delhi the Capital in place of Lahore
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan
- Nizam ul Mulk was his Wazir (PM)

died in: 1227 AD



- He introduced: Silver coin (tanka) and Copper coin (jital)
- Organised the Iqta System → Piece of Land
- He set up the official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani Chalisa (group of 40)

Razia Sultana: 1236-1240 AD

- Daughter of Iltutmish
- The First Lady and only Muslim lady who ever ruled in India
- Altunia, governor of Bhatinda refused to accept suzerainty of Razia, Razia accompanied by Yakut marched against Altunia
- Altunia got Yakut murdered and imprisoned Razia
- Later Altunia and Razia got married
- In 1240 AD, Razia became the victim of a conspiracy and was assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana)
 - ↳ By Khokhar tribe
- She patronised: Minhaj-i-Siraj
 - ↳ Wrote: Tabakat-e-Nasiri

Ghiyassuddin Balban: 1266-1287 AD

- ↳ He was naib under Nasiruddin Mahmud
- He broke the power of Chalisa and restored the prestige of the crown
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz
- Title taken: Zil-i-Ilahi (shadow of Allah) → Descendants of Afrasiyab
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarchy) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal form of Salutation
- He started blood and iron policy
- Last ruler: Qaiqabad
 - ↳ Last ruler of Slave Dynasty

One Liners (MCQs)

- Sultan Mahmud came to India from Afghanistan city: Ghazni
- Chahamanas ruler: Prithviraj III
- Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded Transoxiana in North-East Iran in: 1213
- Muhammad Ghori attacked Tarbarhinda (Bhatinda), a strategic point for Prithviraj Chauhan

- Queen Naikidevi defeated Muhammad Ghori
- Dhruvasena III's related to: Rashtrakuta Dynasty
- Timur invasion: 1398
- Alexander invasion in India: 326 BC (used Khyber Pass to enter India)

DELHI SULTANATE (Khilji/Tuglaq/Lodi)



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The Khilji Dynasty

Jalaluddin Khilji: 1290-1296 AD

• He founded the Khilji Dynasty

Nephew

Alauddin Khilji: 1296-1316

Alauddin's Imperialism

- Gujarat (1298)
- Ranthambore (1301)
- Mewar (1303) → Capital: Chittor
- Malwa (1305)
- Jalor (1311)

• Padmavat: written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi

In Deccan Alauddin's army led by Malik Kafur

→ Was an eunuch

Title taken after
Deccan expedition:
Sikandar-i-Sani

Alauddin bought him
from Gujarat Market
at 1000 dinars hence
Kafur is also known as
1000 Dinari

He defeated:

- Ram Chandra (Yadava Ruler of Devagiri)
- Pratap Rudradeva (Kakatiya ruler of Warangal)
- Vira Ballala III (Hoyasala ruler of Dwarsamudra)
- Vir Pandya (Pandya ruler of Madurai)

Administrative Reforms

• Introduced: Dagh (the branding of horse) and Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers)

↓
Thappa

→ Hulia

• Imposed heavy taxes: ordered all land to be measured and then the share of state was to be fixed

↓
By Special Officer: Mustakhargj (collected the revenue)

Type of tax payed by
cultivators

Imposed: 3 types

• Zakat tax: imposed on rich muslims

• Jaziya levied on Non-Muslims

→ First implemented by Md. Bin Quasim

• Gharai: House tax

• Charai: Tax on grasslands used for grazing animals

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- Alauddin set up three markets: for food grains, for costly cloth and horses, slaves and cattle
- Each market under control: Shanna (high officer)

↓
Maintained a register of the merchants and Shopkeeper and the prices

- Check on market by two officers: Diwan-i-Riyasat and Shanna-i-Mandi
- All goods for sale were brought to an open market: Sara-i-Adal
- Built: Alai Fort, Alai Darwaja (entrance of Qutub Minar), Palace of thousand Pillars (Hazar Sutun), Hauz Khas (tank)
- Established: 2nd city of Delhi → Siri
- Tomb of Alauddin: Delhi

- Patron of: Art and learning

- Court poet: Amir Khusrau (Fav)

→ Title: Tuti-e-Hind (parrot of India)

→ Started Qawwali in India

- Gave Sultan-e-Jahan title to Khilji

- In 1316: Malik Kafur called Hajardinari seized the throne after Alauddin's death



Alai Darwaja

- Mubarak Khan. 1316-20 AD
- Khusrau Khan 1320 AD

Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq: 1320-25 AD

- Last King of Khilji Dynasty Khusrau Khan was killed by Ghazi Mallik (took title: Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq)
- Died in an accident and was succeeded by son Jauna (Ulugh Khan)

↓
Title assumed: Mohammad Bin Tuglaq

Mohammad Bin Tuglaq 1325-51 AD

- Traveller during his time: Ibn Battuta → From Morocco and wrote. Rihla
- Writer during his reign: Ziauddin Barani → Wrote: Tarikh-i-Feroz shahi and Fatwa-i-Jahandari
- Also known as "wisest fool"
- Taxation in Doab (1326)
- Transferred the Capital (1327): from Delhi to Daulatabad → Devagiri

Had the largest kingdom of all

- He proposed Khurasan expedition (1329)
- Qarachil expedition (1330)
- Introduction of Token Currency (1329): Bronzen currency with high value

Firoz Shah Tuglaq (1351-1388 AD)

- The soldiers were not paid cash but by assignments on land revenue of villages → Vajeha
- Jizya became separate tax during his time
- Imposed four kinds of taxes mentioned in Quran:
 - Kharaj: land tax = $1/10$ of the produce
 - Zakat: 2% tax on property
 - Jizya: levied on Non-Muslims
 - Khams: $1/5$ booty captured during war
- Repaired no. of canals and imposed: Haque-i-Sharb or Hasil-i-Sharb (water tax)
- Built: Fatehabad, Hisar, Jaunpur, Firozabad
 - In the name of Mohammed Bin Tughlaq → Jauna
- Estd. a hospital at Delhi: Dar-ul-Shifa
- New department: Diwan-i-khairat → For marriage of poor girls
- His PM: Khan-i-Jahan Maqbul
- Ekta system made hereditary

Taimur invasion: 1398

Was Mongoloid

During this the last ruler was:
Muhammad Shah Tuglaq

Sayyid Dynasty

- Khizr Khan: 1414-21
- Mubarak Shah: 1421-34
- Muhammad Shah: 1434-43
- Alam Shah: 1443-51

Lodi Dynasty: 1489-1526

• Founder: Bahlol Lodhi (1451-88)

Sikandar Lodhi: 1489-1517

- Capital: shifted from Delhi to Agra (founded by him)
- Introduced: Gaz-i-Sikandari (Sikandar's yard) of 32 digits for measuring cultivated fields
- He was a poet and composed: poems in Persia → Gulrukhi (pen name)
- Gave orders to build: Moth ki Masjid

Ibrahim Lodhi: 1517-26

- Fought Battle of Panipat with Babur (1526)

→ Daulat Khan → Babur



Double dome

Central Administration

- Diwan-i-Wizarat: Department of Finance
- Diwan-i-Arz: Military Department → Balban
- Diwan-i-Insha: Department of Correspondence
- Diwan-i-Risalat: Department of Appeals
- Diwan-i-Mushtakhrāj: Department of Arrears → Alauddin Khilji
- Diwan-i-Riyasat: Department of Commerce
- Diwan-i-Kohi: Department of Agriculture → Md Bin Tughlaq
- Diwan-i-Bandgan: Department of Slaves

→ Slaves

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→ Firoz Shah Tuglaq

- Diwan-i-Khairat: Department of Charity
- Diwan-i-Istithaq: Department of Pension

One Liners (MCQs)

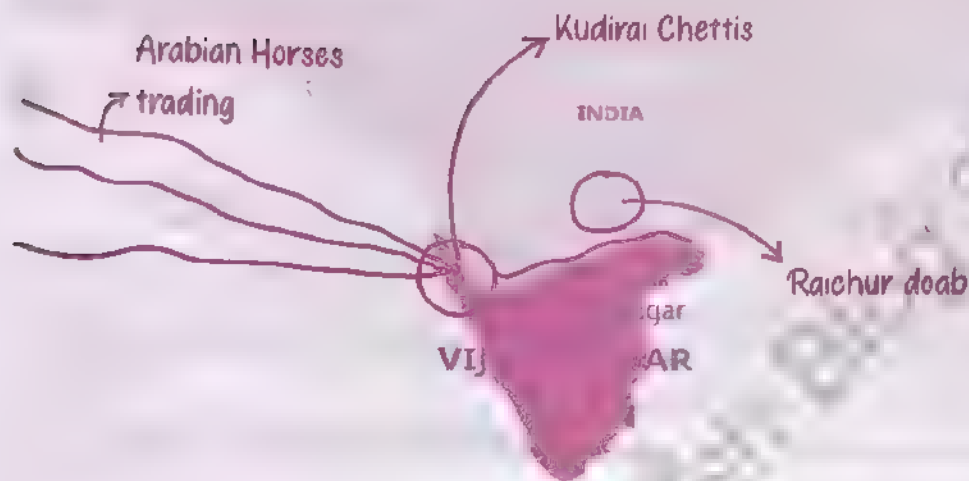
- Sequence: Rajput Dynasty, Khilji Dynasty, Tughlaq Dynasty
- Ananga Pala ruled before Prithviraj Chauhan
- Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi: written in Persian language by Yahya Bin Ahmed Sirhindi
- Tabaqat-i-Nasiri written by: Minhaj-i-Siraj
- Tahqiq-i-Hind written by: Al-Biruni

VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE AND BAHMANI



Vijayanagar Empire 1336-1565 AD

→ Meaning: City of Victory



Pampahampi

- The ruins of Hampi was brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colin Mackenzie
- It is also known as Hampi, the name derived from that of the local mother goddess, Pampadevi → Capital of Vijayanagar
- Contemporaries describe this empire as: Karnataka Samrajyamu
- Local communities of merchants were known as: Kudirai Chettis
- On their northern frontier, they competed with contemporary rulers including: the Sultans of Deccan and the Gajapati rulers of Orissa

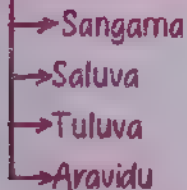
→ Called
Ashvapati

| Dynasty | Period | Founder |
|---------|-----------|--------------------|
| Sangama | 1336-1485 | Harihara and Bukka |
| Saluva | 1485-1505 | Saluva Narsimha |
| Tuluva | 1505-1570 | Veer Narsimha |
| Aravidu | 1570-1650 | Tirumala |

Sangama Dynasty: 1336-1485 AD

Harihara I and Bukka I (1336-56)

- Founder: Harihar and Bukka (sons of Sangama) → Feudatories to Kakatiyas and later become ministers in the court of Kampili
- Vijayanagar Kingdom lay in the Deccan → South to Bahmani Kingdom
- The Kingdom can be divided into 4 dynasties:



- Traveller visited: Ibn Battuta

Deva Raya II (1423-46)

- During his reign Abdur Razzaq visited Vijayanagar Empire
→ From Persia

Suluva Dynasty 1486-1505 AD

Suluva Narasimha (1486-91)

- Founder: Suluva Narasimha

Tuluva Dynasty: 1505-1570 AD

- Founder: Vira Narasimha (1505-09)

Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529 AD)

- Suluva Timma, the chief minister of Veer Narasimha placed him on throne

He built:

- Vijaya Mahal (House of Victory)
- Hazara Rama Temple
- Vitthal Swami Temple → Dedicated to Lord Vishnu

Title taken:

- Yavanaraja Sthapnacharya (restorer of Yavana Kingdom i.e. Bidar Kingdom)
 - Abhinava Bhoja
 - Andhra Bhoja
 - Andhra Pitamaha
- Greeks were also called this

- Founded Nagalapuram after his Mother
- He was gifted scholar in both: Telugu and Sanskrit
 - Statecraft
 - His works: Amuktamalayada (Telugu work on polity)
 - Jambavati Kalyanam (Sanskrit drama)
- Travellers visited: Duarte Barbosa and Domingo Paes (Portuguese travellers)
- His court was adorned by: Ashtadiggajas
 - Tenalirama



Hazara Rama Temple



Vitthal Swami Temple

Aravidu Dynasty: 1570-1650 AD

- 1565: Battle of Talikota (before establishment of Aravidu Dynasty)

Also known as

Battle of Rakshasi Tangdi

Sadasiva Raya (puppet ruler of Tuluva)

Aliya Rama Raya (CM)

Interfering in internal matters of Deccan

- Last ruler: Sri Ranga III (1678 AD)

Administration

- Amara Nayakas → Raya: Ruler
Under
Nayaka: Military chief

According to SSC exam:
could be the last ruler of Aravidu

Ayengar System

- Village committee → 12 members

Travellers visited:

- Ibn Battuta: Harihara and Bukka
- Duarte Barbosa > KDR
- Domingo Paes > KDR
- Nicolo de Conti: Deva Raya I
- Abdur Razzaq: Deva Raya II
- Fernao Nuniz: Achutya Raya



Mahanavami Dibba



Keralapuram Tank (Stepped tank)

→ By KDR



Lotus Temple

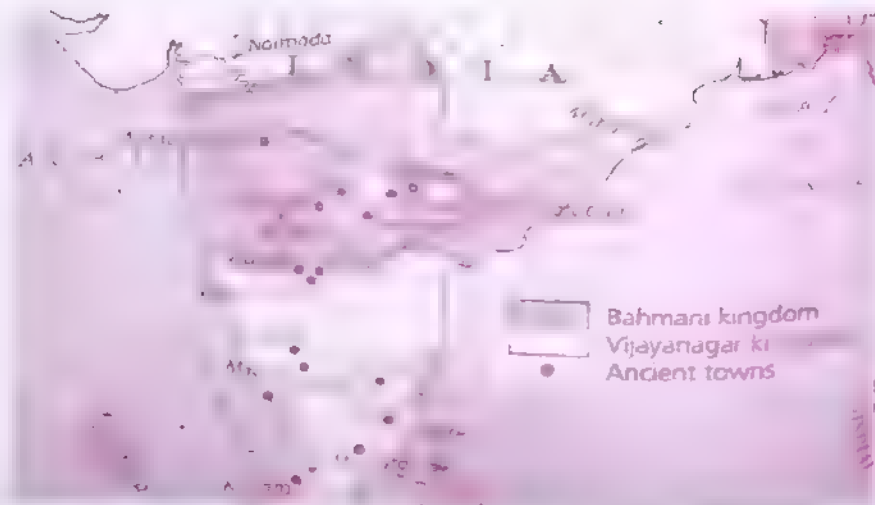


Elephant Stable

• 11 elephants made

→ Possibly made by KDR

Bahmani Kingdom



Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-58)

- Founder
- Capital: Gulbarga (first capital)
- Also known as Hasan Gangu
- Defeated: Kakatiyas of Warrangal

Tajuddin Firozabad Shah (1397-1422)

- He defeated: Deva Raya I and got defeated in the subsequent Battle

Ahmad Shah Wali (1422-35)

- Shifted capital from Gulbarga to Bidar



Five Kingdoms of Deccan (1518-1700)

| S. NO. | 5 KINGDOMS | YEAR | FOUNDER | DYNASTY | ANNEXATION (by) |
|--------|------------|---------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Berar | 1484 | Fataullah imad Shah | Imad Shahi | 1574 (Ahmadnagar) |
| 2. | Bijapur | 1489 | Yusuf Adil Shah | Adil Shah | 1686 (Aurangzeb) |
| 3. | Ahmadnagar | 1490 | Malik Ahmad | Nizam Shahi | 1633 (Shahjahan) |
| 4. | Golconda | 1518 | Quli Qutub Shah | Qutub Shahi | 1687 (Aurangzeb) |
| 5. | Bidar | 1526-27 | Amir Ali Barid | Barid Shahi | 1630 (Bijapur) |

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Ibrahim Adil Shah

- Introduced: Dakhini as court language in place of Persian
- Gol Gumbaj was built by Muhammad Adil Shah
 - ↳ Famous for "Whispering Gallery"
 - Architect by: Yakut of Dabul
- The famous Golconda Fort was first built by Kakatiyas Dynasty and was later fortified by Kutub Shahi rulers



Gol Gumbaj

- Second largest in the world



Golkonda Fort

Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah

- Greatest ruler of Qutub Shahi Dynasty
- Founded the city of Hyderabad (originally known as: Bhagyanagar after the name of Sultan's favourite Bhagyamati)
- He also built the famous Charminar



Charminar

One Liners (MCQs)

- Krishna III (Manyakhaeta) belonged to Rashtrakuta
- "Hiranya Garbha" is ritual performed by: Dantidurga
- Bahmani Shah ruler who was noted for cruelty and hence got the title as "Zalim" : Humayun Shah

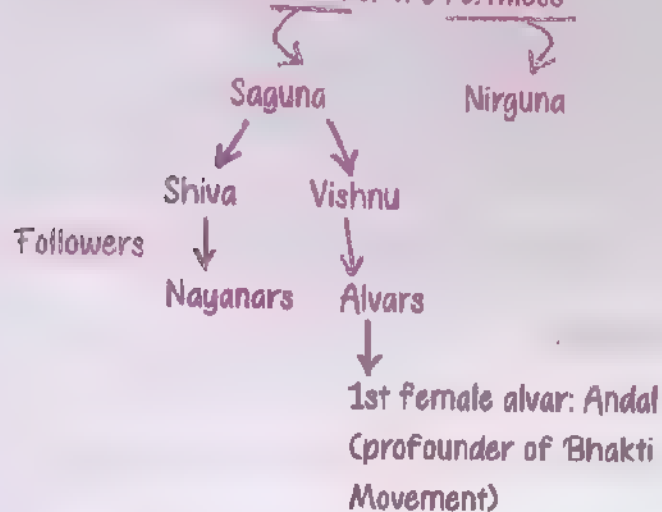
BHAKTI AND SUFI MOVEMENTS



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Main Features of Bhakti Movement

- Discarded rituals and sacrifices
- Monotheistic (worship of single God)
- God has either form or it's formless



Bhakti Movement

Atma is part of Brahman

Founder

- Vishishtadvaita
- Dvaitadvaita/Bhedabhed
- Dvait → Dualism
- Shuddhadvaita

Ramanuj Acharya

Nimbark Acharya

Madhva Acharya (South-India)

Vallabhachairya

Sri Shankaracharya

- Advaita

Non dualism

Believed:

- The world is realistic
- Idoliatic worship

Believed:

- This life and world is a myth
- Didn't believe in idol worship

Bhakti Movement Saints

Ramanyacharya (1017-1137)

- Founder of Vishistadvaita

Ramananda (14-15 century)

- Belonged to Nirguna sect from North India
- Disciple: Kabir Das

Kabir (1440-1510)

- Disciple of Ramananda
- Kabir's Doha: criticises Hindu or Islamic dharma
- Belonged to Nirguna sect

Guru Nanak (1469-1538)

- Belonged to Nirguna sect

Chaitanya (1486-1533)

- Propounded Bhakti Movement in Bengal → Bengal Vaishnavism
- King of Gaudiya → Founder of Gaudiya Vaishnavism

Vidyapati (14-15 century)

- Composed Padavali → Love ballads of Radha and Krishna

Purandar Das (1480-1564)

- Father of Carnatic music
→ South Indian music

Vallabhacharya (1479-1531)

- Gave Shuddhadvaita philosophy
- Gave the philosophy of "Pushti Marg"
- He said: Ram and Krishna → Avatar of Vishnu

Mirabai (1498-1546)

- Disciple of: Vallabhacharya
- Daughter-in-law of Rana Sanga of Mewar
- She was a Rathore princess
- Bhakt of Krishna → Spent all her life in Bhakti of Krishna

Surdas (1483-1563)

- He was blind
- Belonged to Agra
- Dedicated his lifetime in Bhakti of Krishna

Tulsi Das (1532-1623)

- Bhakt of Ram
- Famous writings: Ramcharitramanas, Kavitaawali, Gitawali

Dadu Dayal (1544-1603)

- Bhakti Saint → Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Founder of Dadu Panth

Sankaradeva (1449-1568)

- Spread Bhakti Movement across Assam
- Introduced Sattriya dance in Assam
- He gave Borgeet →

Thyagaraja (1767-1847)

- From Tamil Nadu
- Bhakt of Rama

Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra

Jnanesvara/Jnanadeva (1271-1296)

- Founder of Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra
- Wrote commentary on Bhagvad Geeta → Bhavarthadipika

Namadeva (1270-1350)

- Founder of Varkari sect

↓
Vithala → Vishnu

Eknath (1533-1599)

- Wrote: Bhavartha Ramayana

Tukaram (1598-1650)

- Wrote: Abhang → Devotional poetry

Ramdas (1608-1681)

- Wrote: Dasabodha → Compilation of his sermons

→ 3 things started to abolish
untouchability

- Langar: community kitchen
- Pangat: eating
- Sangat: decision making

Sikh Gurus

| S.No. | Sikh Guru | Remark |
|-------|--|---|
| 1. | Guru Nanak Dev → Khatri (Guru from 1469 to 1539) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Born: Talwandi• Death: Kartarpur• He started Langar system |
| 2. | Guru Angad Dev (Guru from 1539 to 1552) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduced Gurumukhi Script |
| 3. | Guru Amardas Sahib (Guru from 1552 to 1574) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contemporary of Akbar |
| 4. | Guru Ram Das (Guru from 1574 to 1581) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder of Amritsar |
| 5. | Guru Arjan Dev (Guru from 1581 to 1606) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compiled Adi Granth• Completed the construction of Golden Temple• He was executed by Jahangir |

Golden Temple

- Beautification by Raja Ranjit Singh

| S.No. | Sikh Guru | Significance |
|-------|--|--|
| 6. | Guru Har Gobind Sahib (Guru from 1628 to 1644) | He created <u>Akal Takht</u> 1609 |
| 7. | Guru Har Rai Sahib (Guru from 1644 to 1661) | • Contemporary to Aurangzeb |
| 8. | Guru Har Krishan Sahib (Guru from 1661 to 1675) | • Contemporary to Aurangzeb |
| 9. | Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib (Guru from 1665 to 1675) | • Prosecuted by Aurangzeb |
| 10. | Guru Gobind Singh Sahib (Guru from 1675 to 1708) | • The last guru • He started the Khalsa Panth |

Sufi Movement

Origin

- Land of Kafir (where only Hindu stayed)



Converted to

Land of Islam

Dar-ul-Herb

How?

- Through Jihad (religious war)



Mujahid (attains jannat on Jihad)

Khwaja Ali Hujjwiri (11th Century)

- Also known as "Data Ganj Baksh"

Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria (1182-1262)

- Founded the leading Khangah in India at Multan
- Founder of Suhara-Wardi Order

Religious gathering

Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti (1141-1236)

- Founder of the Chisti order

Other Saints of Chisti Order:

- Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri (1192-1274)
- Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki



Disciple: Qutubuddin
Aibak started Qutub
Minar on his name
(1206)

Baba Jariuddin/Ganj-i-Shankar (1175-1265)

- Popularly known as Baba Farid

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Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325)

- Popularly known as Mehboob-i-illahi

Syed Muhammad Gesu Daraz

- Popularly known as Bandanawaz

Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

- Later he was known as Chirag-i-Delhi

Shaikh Badruddin Samarkandi (13th Century)

- Founded Firdausi Order

Sufi words and their meanings

| S.No. | Sufi Words | Meaning |
|-------|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | Tasawwuf | Sufism |
| 2. | <u>Shaikh/Pir/Murshid</u> | Spiritual teacher |
| 3. | <u>Murid</u> | <u>Disciple</u> |
| 4. | <u>Khalifah</u> | <u>Successor</u> |
| 5. | Khanqah | The <u>hospice</u> |
| 6. | Sama → | <u>Musical recital</u> |
| 7. | Raksa | <u>Dance</u> |
| 8. | <u>Fana</u> ——— | <u>Self annihilation</u> |
| 9. | Ziyarat | → <u>Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints</u> |

One Liners (MCQs)

- Satnami Movement in Central India in 19th century was started by: Guru Ghasidas (Belonged from Chattisgarh)
- Tansen was disciple of: Haridas
- Avatars of Vishnu: Matsya, Kurma, Varaha, Narasimha, Vamana, Parashurama, Rama, Krishna or Balarama, Buddha or Krishna, Kalki
- Cobbler saint: Ravidas
- Amir Khusrau disciple of: Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
- Nathpanthis, Siddhas, and Yogi (devotional religion) in: Eastern India
- "Radha of Rajasthan": Mirabai
- Worship of God as Nirankar (formless) emphasised in Punjab, India: Baba Dayal Das
- Under the leadership of Banda Bahadur, after the death of Guru Govind Singh, the Sikhs revolted against: Mughals
- Khusrau (rebellious son of Jahangir) was assisted by: Guru Arjun Dev Ji

MUGHAL EMPIRE



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→ First usage of Gun powder

Babur: 1526-30

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi → Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526
- Estd. Mughal Dynasty (lasted till establishment of British rule in India)
- Original name: Zahir-ud-Din-Muhammad
- Daulat Khan Lodi invited him to India
- Calls themselves as "Uzbek"

Military strategy of Babur

Wars of Babur

- 1527 defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa (Battle of Khanwa)

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1528: he defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi at Chanderi

1529: he defeated Afghans in Battle of Ghagra

1530: he died at Agra. His tomb is in Kabul

Autobiography

Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish

- Gave excellent account of India and his empire
- Translated in Persian, named: Baburnama by Abdur Rahim Khanekhana
- Translated in English by Madam Bevrige

Humayun: 1530-40 and 1555-56

- Son of Babur
 - Ascended throne in 1530
 - His succession was challenged by → Kamran, Hindal, Askari along with Afghans
 - He fought two battles against:
 - Shershah (Afghani ruler) at Chausa (1539) and
 - Kannauj/Bilgram (1540)
- Completely defeated by Shershah
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote his biography Humayunama
 - Built: Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital

→ After Sher Shah's death Humayun invaded India in 1555 and defeated his brothers the Afghans. He once became the ruler of India.

→ Death: while climbing down the stairs of library (at Din Panah) in 1556 and was buried in Delhi

Sher Shah: 1540-45

- Son of Hasan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sasaram
- Ibrahim Lodhi transferred his father's jagir to him
- 1539: defeated Humayun in Battle of Chausa → Title assumed: Sher Shah
- 1540: defeated Humayun in Battle of Kannauj/Bilgram and annexed Kannauj
- He conquered: Malwa (1542), Ranthambhor (1542), Raisin (1543), Rajputanaannexation of Marwar (1542), Chittor (1544) and Kalinjar (1545)
- Death: in 1545 while conquering Kalinjar
- Coin issued: Rupia and fixed standard weights and measures all over the empire
- Built: G.T. Road → Runs from Calcutta to Peshawar

→ Present day: Chittagong in Bangladesh



- Sarai: Houses fully covered for rest or keeping materials while travelling through the G.T. Road
- Land revenue system: land was measured and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the average land was fixed as land tax. The peasants were given Patta (title deed) and a qabuliyat (deed of agreement) which fixed peasants' rights and taxes
- Zamindars were removed and taxes collected directly



Purana Quila at Delhi

- Built: Purana Quila at Delhi
- Buried in: Sasaram

Akbar 1556-1605

- One of the greatest ruler of Mughal Dynasty
- Eldest son of Humayun
- Title: Jalaluddin Muhammadi Akbar Badshah Ghazi → Ascended the throne at the age of 13 at Kalanaur, Punjab
- Regent: His tutor → Bairam Khan
 - ↓
 - 2nd Battle of Panipat (1556). between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar)
 - Hemu was defeated, captured and slain
- Akbar tried to win over the Rajputas wherever possible and inducted Rajput kings into Mughal service and treated them at par with Mughal nobility
- Married: Harakha Bai (daughter of Bharmal/Biharimal) → Kutchhwaha Rajput ruler of Amer, capital-Jaipur in 1562
- Rana Pratap Singh and son Amar Singh (Sisodiya Rajputs of Mewar), Capital-Chittor) did not recognised his supremacy
 - Battle of Haldighati (1576): between Rana Pratap and Mughal army led by Man Singh of Amer.
 - Rana Pratap was defeated
- Religion proclaimed (new). Din-i-Ilahi (1581) → Based on synthesis of values from several religions like: Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Christianity
 - ↳ Not that popular
 - ↳ Only Hindu to follow this: Birbal

Built:

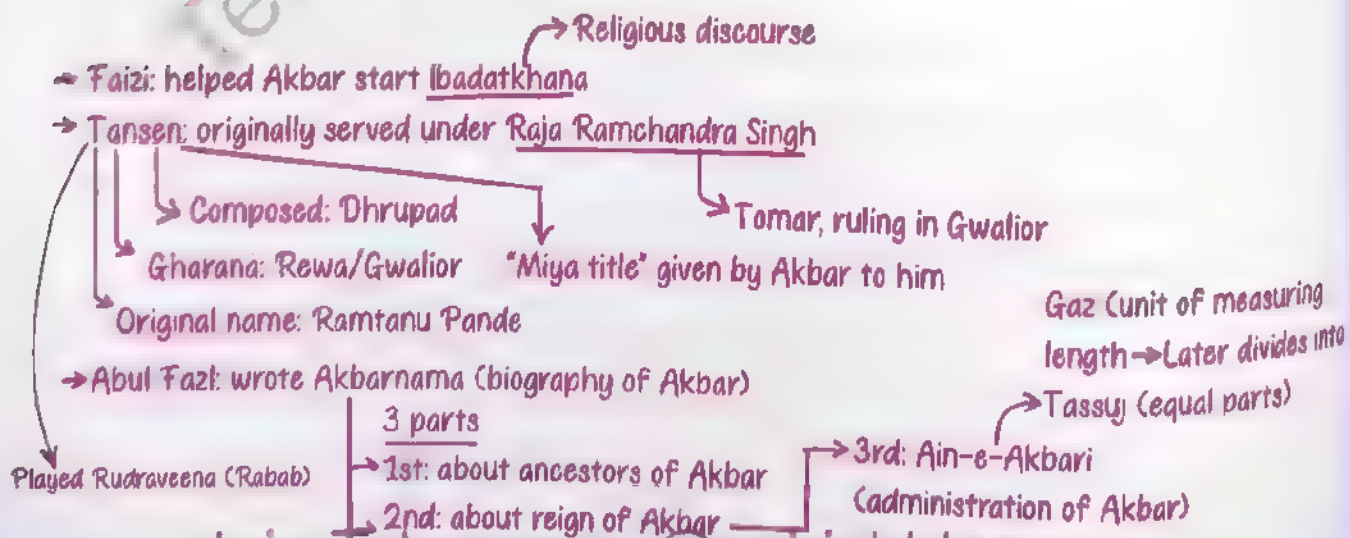
- Fatehpur Sikri: in honour of Salim Chisti → And shifted his court from Agra to here
 - Agra Fort
 - Lahore Fort
 - Allahabad Fort
 - Humayun's Tomb at Delhi (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
- Also built Buland Darwaza for Salim Chisti
- ↳ Built after Victory over Gujarat expedition



Buland Darwaza

Navaratna i.e nine jewels of Akbar

- Birbal (Administrator)
- Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Faizi: Brother of Abul Fazal (scholar and statesman)
- Tordarmal (Finance Minister, Dahsala Bandobast/Jabti)
- Bhagwandas (Mansabdar, son of Bharmal)
- Man Singh (Mansabdar, Grandson of Bharmal)
- Tansen (Musician)
- Abdul Rahim Khanekhana (statesman, Hindi poet)
- Mulla Do Pyaja



Land Revenue during Akbar's Reign

Land types recognition:

1. **Rotay**: land actually cultivated for each crop in succession
2. **Parautr**: Land left fallow for a time to recover its strength
3. **Chachar**: land that had lain fallow for three or four years
4. **Banjar**: land uncultivated for 5 yrs/more

Best type

- Revenue fixed: in 10 yrs estimates known as **Dahsala**
- Tax taken: **Zabti** → 1/3rd of it
- He abolished **Zizya**
- Death: in 1605 → Tomb at Agra (Sikandara)

Administration

- Started **Mansabdari** → **Mansab (rank)**
 - If rank is more then they are made **Jagir** (revenue rights for land) → **Jagirdari system**
 - Decided on basis **Zat** → **Si pahi**
 - Highest rank reached: 7000
 - **Mirza Aziz Koka**
 - **Raja Man Singh**
 - **Sawar** → **Horseman**
- Payment on basis of:
- Cash → **Naqdi**
 - Jagri

One Liners (MCQs)

- **Charbagh** style of architecture introduced by: **Mughals**
- Military commanders in Akbar's empire: **Faujdar**
- **Kotwals**: Police
- **Diwans**: Revenue
- **Bakhshis**: assist military commanders
- Babur ascended the throne at the age of: 12

MUGHAL EMPIRE



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- In 1601, Akbar's expedition towards Fort of Aseergarh of Khandesh

↓
Won, however his son Jahangir revolted in Delhi

Jahangir: 1605-27

- Original name: Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Salim/Prince Salim
- Established: Zanjir-i-Adal (i.e. Chain of Justice) at Agra → For seekers of royal justice

↓
Known for his strict administration of justice

✱ Amar Singh (Sisodiya Rajput, ruler of Mewar) accepted Mughal services during the reign of Jahangir

- 1611: married Mehr-un-Nisa (widow of Sher Afghan, a Persian nobleman of Bengal)

↓
• Later known as Nur Jahan

- She was made official Badshah Begum
- She exercised tremendous influence over the state affairs

• Other family members including brother (Abul Hasan Asaf Khan) and father were given positions at Jahangir's court

- Jahangir also married Manmati/Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai of Marwar → Kachhwaha princess

↓
Son: Shahjahan

- 1608: visited by William Hawkins (a representative of East India Company)

↓
Was given Mansab of 400

- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe (an ambassador of King James I of England) came to his court

- Jahangir granted English to establish a port in Surat

- He captured a part of Ahmadnagar → Malik Amber ceded him the territory of Balaghat

- Killed: 5th Sikh Guru → Arjan Dev

← Khusrau (son of Jahangir) revolted against his father and Arjan Dev gave refuge to Khusrau

- Prince Khurram and Mahabat Khan revolted against him

- Memoirs written: Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri in Persian language

- Buried in: Lahore

↓
Shahjahan

Shahjahan: 1628-58

- Mother: Jagat Gosai/Jodha Bai (daughter of Raja Jagat Singh)
- Best known for his Deccan and Foreign policies
- Wife: Mumtaz Mahal → Died in 1631, 3 yrs after Shahjahan's accession to the throne

→ Original name: Arzumand Banu Begum

- Shahjahan built Taj Mahal in her memory in Agra in 1632-53

- 1632: defeated Portuguese
- 1637: he annexed Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda accepted his suzerainty
- His reign is described by French travellers → Bernier and Tavernier and Italian traveller → Nicoli Manucci

Book: Travels in the Mogul Empire

Book: Travel in India

- Peter Mundi: described famine that occur during his reign
- His reign is said to have marked Pinnacle of Mughal Dynasty and empire
- He is known to promote: Art, Culture, Architecture
- Built: Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal

Delhi

First excavated by Kakatiya Dynasty (South India)



Kohinoor

Stolen by Nadir Shah



Peacock Throne

- Made in elevated part
- 1100 kg Gold (roughly)

Shahjahan built:

- Diwan-i-aam: where common people gathered
 - Diwan-i-Khas: all the important people: King and nobility sat here
- in Delhi

- 1657: his failing health set off the war of succession among his sons
- July 1658: Aurangzeb emerged to be victorious

↳ Imprisoned his father in Agra Fort where he died in captivity in 1666. He was buried at Taj Mahal (Agra) next to Mumtaz's tomb

Why?

Because Shah Jahan wanted Dara Shikoh to ascend the throne

Aurangzeb: 1658-1707

- 1658: He defeated Dara Shikoh at Dharmat (1658), Samugarh (1658), and Deorai
- After victory: he was crowned at Delhi → Title: Alamgir
- He captured Guru Teg Bahadur (9th Guru of Sikhs) and executed him

↳ Why?

Because he refused to embrace Islam

→ Guru Govind Singh (10th and last Guru of Sikhs and son of Guru Teg Bahadur organised his followers into a community "Khalsa" to fight Muslim tyranny and avenge father's death

- 1708: assassinated by an Afghan at Nander in Deccan
- Disciple Banda Bahadur continued the war against Mughals

↳ Original name: Lachhman Dev

Became a saint and named as Madho Das (earlier)

Named as "Banda Bahadur" by Guru Govind Singh

- During the first 23 years of rule (1658-81) Aurangzeb concentrated on North India

Aurangzeb: 1658-1707

- Shivaji (most powerful Maratha King) → Enemy to Aurangzeb
- Aurangzeb conspired with Jai Singh of Amber (Rajput) in 1665
- Shivaji visited Aurangzeb's court and was imprisoned but managed to escape in 1674
 - Proclaimed himself as Chatrapati
 - Death: 1680
 - Successor: Sambhaji → Executed by Aurangzeb in 1689

- 1686: Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb
- 1687: annexed Golconda
- Appointed "Muhtasibs" → Religious officers
- Wrote: Fatwa-i-Alamgiri (Muslim Laws/Islamic religion)
- He re-introduced Jaziya

- Death: 1707
- Buried at: Khuldabad (Daulatabad)
- He was called "Zinda Pir", the living saint

• Devgiri → Aurangabad → (Now Shambhaji nagar)

→ The Hindu Mansabdars maintained their high proportion

Later Mughals

Bahadur Shah: 1707-1712

- Also known as Shah Alam I

Jahandar Shah: 1712-1713

- Ascended to throne with the help of Zulfikar Khan
- Abolished Jaziya

Farrukh Siyar: 1713-1719

• Ascended throne with the help of Sayyid Brothers

↓
Again killed him with the help of Marathas

Muhammad Shah: 1719-1748

• Invasion of Nadir Shah (1739)

Was also known as "Rangeela"

• Ahmed Shah: 1748-1754

• Alamgir II: 1754-1759

• Shah Alam II: 1759-1806

• Akbar II: 1806-1837

• Bahadur Shah II: 1837-1857

Administration

• Suba (lead by Subedar/Nizam) was divided into Sarkar (District) which further divided into: Pargana (Taluka) and Gram (Village)

→ Siqdar

↓
Quanungo

↓
Revenue collector

↓
Muquaddam
(Village headman)

↓
Revenue collector
(Amalguzar)

→ Fauzdar (District Officer)

► CHARBAGH STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE

Humayun's
tomb



- Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum



Built by: Akbar

- Buland Darwaja (built after his Gujarat victory), formed the main entrance to Fatehpur Sikri



- Salim Chisti's tomb (redone in Marble by → Built by Akbar Jahangir) is the first Mughal building in pure marble. Palace of Birbal, Palace of Tansen (Akbar's navaratnas) are also inside the Fatehpur Sikri



- Jahangir built Moti Masjid in Lahore and his mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore)



- Some of the important buildings by Shahjahan at Agra are Moti Masjid (Only Mosque of Marble)



- Khas Mahal → Diwan-i-khas
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Peacock Throne was here
- It is inside Red Fort



- Diwan-i-aam
- Where common people gathered
- Built by: Akbar



- Musamman Burj
- Built by: Shahjahan
- Also known as Jasmine Palace where he spent his last years in captivity



Only building by Aurangzeb in the Red Fort is Moti Masjid



→ Shambhaji Nagar
• Where Aurangzeb spent his last years

Only monument by Aurangzeb in memory of his wife Rabbia-ud-daura

→ Dilras Banu Begum (other name)

One Liners (MCQs)

- Mahzarname (Petition) in 1579 was started by: Akbar
- City "Makhsudabad" later known as Murshidabad, was built by Akbar

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- Sargi Nurmahal is centrally protected monument of India, it is situated in Punjab
→ Nur Jahan



- The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, inlaid with Pietra Dura decoration is located at Agra
→ Built by: Nur Jahan in memory of her father



- "Sultan Buland Iqbal" is title given by Shah Jahan to: Dara Shikoh
- The art of decoration called Pietra Dura became popular during reign of Shah Jahan



MARATHAS



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Maratha State (1674-1720) and Maratha Confederacy (1720-1818)

Shivaji 1674-80

- Born at Shivneri Fort in 1630
- Father Shahji Bhonsle
- Mother Jija Bai
- Religious Teacher, Samarth Ramdas



- Shaista Khan (Governor of Deccan) → Deputed by Aurangzeb to put down rising power of Shivaji in 1660. Shivaji lost Poona but later made a bold attack against him in 1663 and plundered Surat (1664) and later Ahmadnagar

- Raja Jai Singh of Amber → appointed by Aurangzeb to put down Shivaji (1665). Jai Singh succeeded besieging Shivaji at Purandhar

↓
Treaty of Purandhar signed (1665) → Shivaji ceded some forts to Mughals and had to visit Mughal court at Agra

- 1674 Shivaji coronated at capital Raigarh and assumed the title of Haindava Dharmodharak (Protector of Hinduism)

↓
Title taken then: Chhatrapati Shivaji

Shivaji was helped by the ashtapradhan (eight minister)

↳ No collective minister as each was directly responsible to him

Revenue sources

- Chauth was 1/4th i.e. 25% of land revenue paid to Marathas → For not being subjected to Marathas raid
- Additional levy of 10% → Sardeshmukhi (those lands of Maharashtra over which Marathas claimed hereditary rights but these were part of Mughal Empire)

Sambhaji: 1680-89

- Elder son of Shivaji from Saibai
- Defeated Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji in the war of succession
- Provided protection and support to Akbar II, the rebellious son of Aurangzeb

↳ Son of Shivaji and Soyarabai (2nd wife)

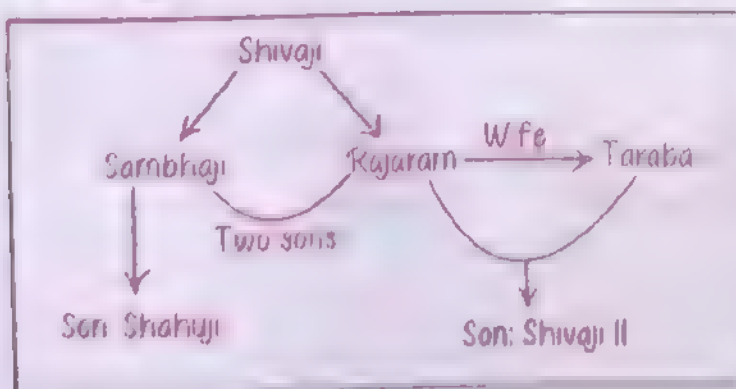
Gave Sambhaji
gruesome death

Rajaram: 1689-1700

- Succeeded the throne with the help of ministers at Raigad
- Death: at Satara → Become the capital after the fall of Jinji to Mughal (1698)
- New post created: Pratinidhi → Total no. of minister now nine (Pratinidhi + Ashtapradhan)

Tarabai: 1700-07

- Wife of Rajaram
- Son Shivaji II



Shahu: 1707-1749

- Released by Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah
- Defeated: Tarabai in the Battle of Khed (1767)

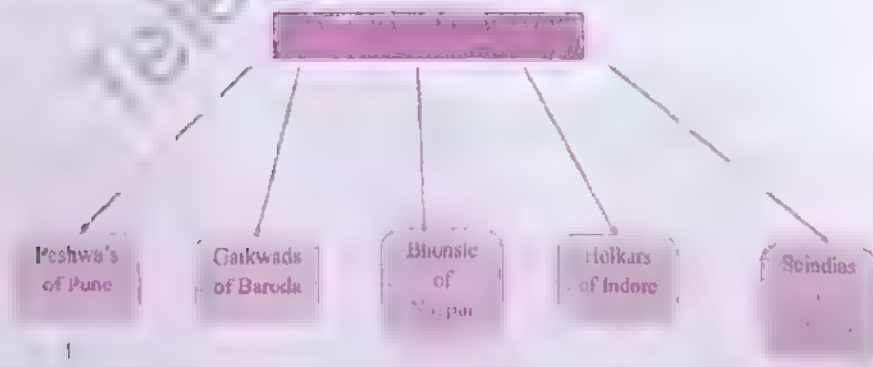
PM of Marathas ←

Balaji Viswanath: 1713-20 → The first Peshwa

- Began his career as small revenue official → Given title: Sena Karte (maker of the army) by Shahu in 1708
- 1713: became Peshwa → Made the post important and powerful and hereditary
- With the help of Syed Brothers King Maker, Farrukh Siyar ascended the throne → Muhammad Shah Rangila with help of Balaji Viswanath, killed Syed Brothers

Baji Rao I: 1720-40

- Eldest son of Balaji Viswanath → Defeated 1st Nizam of Hyderabad: Asaf Jah
- Defeated: Nizam-ul-mulk → Signed: Treaty of Deraha Sarai with him
- 1737: Raided Delhi
- During his time various Maratha Confederacies came into Prominence
Son: Balaji Baji Rao



Balaji Baji Rao: 1740-61

• Also known as Nana Saheb

• During his tenure 3rd Battle of Panipat was fought

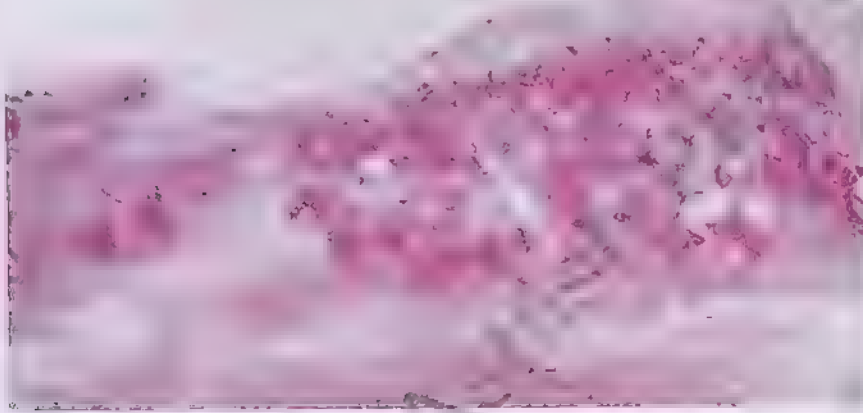
2-5 lakhs people died. one of the deadliest war in entire world

Marathas vs Afghans (1761)

Sadashiv Rao Bhau

Ahmad Shah Abdali/Durrani

Marathas lost



Anglo meaning: English

Anglo Maratha Wars

• 1st Anglo Maratha War: 1775-1782 → Due to internal conflict

• Why?

Raghunath Rao wanted to become Peshwa

Didn't want him to become Peshwa

Nana Fadnavis (Finance Minister)

• War won by Marathas and led by Nana Fadnavis and Britishers lost

→ Treaty of Wadgaon signed

→ Treaty of Salbai towards the end after the 1st battle → 1782

2nd Anglo Maratha War

1803 → Subsidiary Alliance signed

1802: Treaty of Bassein

Ruler: Baji Rao II → Marathas lost the war

Signed treaties:

- Treaty of Rajghat → With Holkars
- Treaty of Deogaon → With Bhonsle

3rd Anglo Maratha War 1817-1818

- Often regarded as "Pindari War"
- The Pindaris were looting and laundering and were part of Maratha, after the decline of Marathas Pindaris were not getting employed hence lead them to loot the Britishers and other territories

Britishers attacked

Marathas fought against
and it was decisive war

Baji Rao II captured and
sent to Bithoor

One Liners (MCQs)

- Capital of Maratha Empire after the Peshwas won over Shivaji: Poona
- Chatrapati Shivaji killed Adil Shah in Battle of Pratapgarh
- Literary scholar who was in the court of Bundela ruler Chhatrasal and also in court of Shivaji and Aurangzeb: Kavi Bhushan

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• Maratha warrior who died in defence of Sinhagad fort while fighting against Mughal army: Tanaji Malusare

• Treaty of Mandsaur was signed between the British and the Holkar chief in 1818

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS



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Treaty of Tordesillas

- Separation of Portugal (East) and Spain (West)

Portuguese

- 1498: Vasco da Gama (Portuguese explorer) came to Calicut for the first time in India

→ Welcomed by Zamorin (then ruler of Calicut)
• He was the first to discovered sea route to India

- 1505: Francisco de Almeida → 1st Portuguese Viceroy of India

↓
Brought: Blue Water Policy (Cartaz system) → Type of trade license

- 1509: Alfonso de Albuquerque → Captured Goa (1510) and abolished Sati

- Nuno da Cunha (Portuguese Governor) → Moved capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530

- Marathas captured two Portuguese territories → Salsette
→ Bassein → In 1739

Dutch

- People from Netherlands

- 1st factory: Masulipatnam (1605)

→ Now in Andhra Pradesh

English/Britishers

- 1599: East India Company → Built

- 1600: received a Royal Charter from → Queen Elizabeth I to trade in India

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- 1608: William Hawkins appeased Jahangir
- 1611: 1st factory at Masulipatnam (temporary one)
- 1613: 1st factory at Surat (permanent)
- 1615: Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court to receive the trading rights

French

- 1668: 1st factory at Surat

Expansion of Britishers

- Eliminated Dutch by: Battle of Chinsurah/ Bedara / Hooghly in 1759
 ↓ ↘
 Defeated Dutch On the banks of Hooghly
- Battle of Swalley/Suvali in Surat → Defeated Portuguese in 1612

Carnatic Wars

- Between Britishers vs French
- Total: 3 Carnatic wars → 1744-1763
- 1st Carnatic War
 - 1744: started
 - 1748: ended → With Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
- 2nd Carnatic War: started with Battle of Ambur
 - 1749: started
 - 1754: ended → With Treaty of Pondicherry
- 3rd Carnatic War (known as Battle of Wandiwash → 1760):
 - 1756: started → Britishers won
 - 1763: ended → With Treaty of Paris
 - Was an extension of 7 yrs wars
 - British forces led by: Eyre Coote
 - French forces led by: Comte de Lally

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In Bengal

- 1st Nawab of Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan
- Farrukhsiyar gave Britishers → Without Tax privilege
→ Issued Golden Farman

Murshid Quli Khan



Ali Wardi Khan



Siraj-Ud-Daulah → Nawab at the age of 23 yrs

Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta: captured and imprisoned several Britishers in a tiny cell and suffocated them to death

→ Where Palash trees grow the most

→ Battle of Plassey: 1757 in Plassey in Bengal

Siraj-Ud-Daulah was killed ← Mir Jafar sat on throne

Made alliance with them

British forces led by Robert Clive

Replaced by Mir Quasim

and

Shah Alam II

Shuja-ud-daulah

→ Led to Battle of Buxar

Battle of Buxar: 1764 in Bihar

Governor: Robert Clive

Britishers won → Made Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daulah sign Allahabad Treaty in 1765

Mir Jafar made the Nawab again

British forces led by Hector Munro

Controlled by Britishers

Enforced Dual Government Given to

functions separated

Shah Alam II

Diwani and Nizamat

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• Allahabad Treaty ran for 7 yrs → Ended by Warren Hastings in 1772

In Mysore

• Dynasty: Wodeyar Dynasty → Hyder Ali sat on throne

↗ Inclined towards French

↓
Alliance with Marathas + Nizam of Hyderabad

→ 1st Anglo Mysore War: 1767-69 → Treaty of Madras

↘ Mysore Kingdom won

→ 2nd Anglo Mysore War: 1780-84 → Hyder Ali died due to cancer

↓
Treaty of Mangalore signed

↘ Son: Tipu Sultan sat on throne

→ 3rd Anglo Mysore War: 1790-92 → Defeat of Tipu Sultan (capital: Seringapatam)

↓
Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) signed to
end 3rd Anglo Mysore War

↓
Heavy fine imposed on him
and his two sons were
captured as hostages

→ Subsidiary Alliance signed → 1st Brought by: Dupleix (French Governor General)

↓
In 1798

↘ But 1st used by Wellesley

Adopted by:

→ Hyderabad (1st state): 1798

→ Mysore: 1799

→ Tanjore: 1799

→ Awadh: 1801

→ Peshawar: 1802

Signed
after

→ 4th Anglo Mysore War: 1798-99 → Death of Tipu Sultan

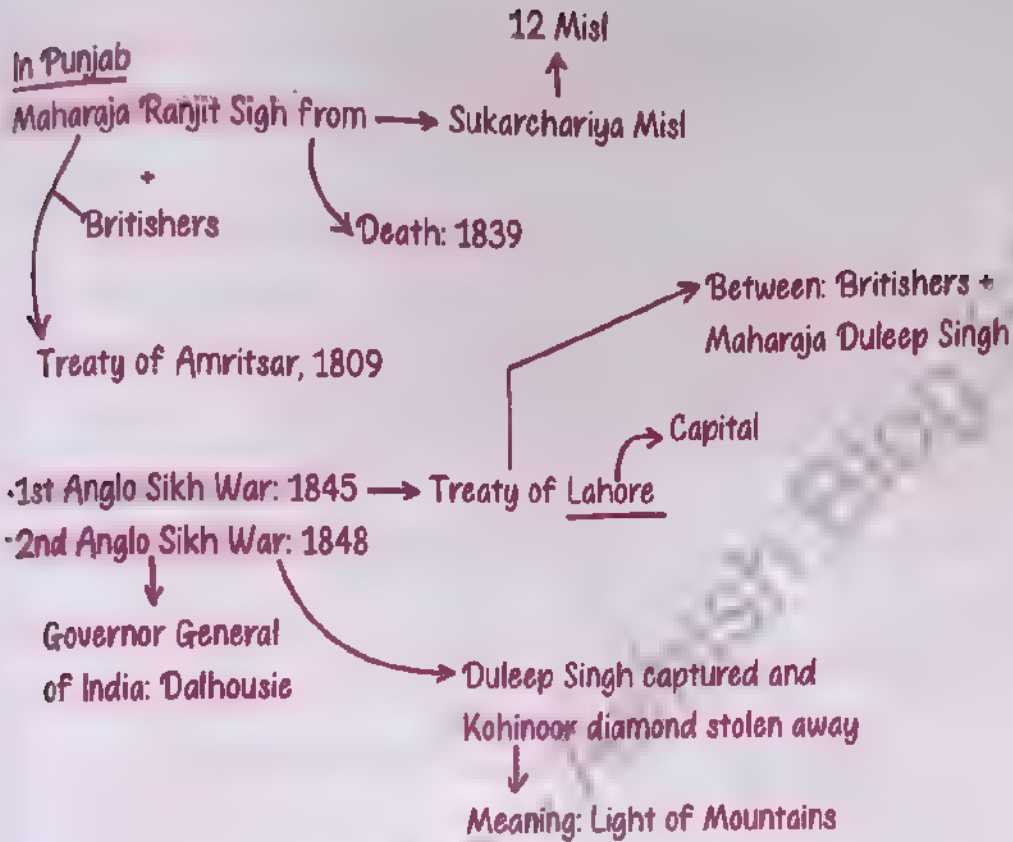
↓
Puppet ruler: signed the Subsidiary
Alliance

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Marathas

- 1st war: 1775-82
- 2nd war: 1803-05
- 3rd: 1817-18

In Punjab



Afghans

- 1st: 1839-42
- 2nd: 1879-80 → Treaty of Gandamak signed
- 3rd: 1919

John Lawrence (Governor General) → Policy of Masterly Inactivity

Sindh → Was acquired in 1843

One Liners (MCQs)

- Chandannagar was established as a French colony in 1673, obtains permission from Ibrahim Khan (then Nawab of Bengal) to establish a trading port on right bank of Hoogly
- 1st English language newspaper of India: Hickey's Bengal Gazette
- In Battle of Aliwal → No involvement of Mughal Army
- Treaty of Yandabo (1826) → Assam was annexed by British East India Company
- Battle of Swally (1612) → Between Britishers and Portuguese
- Capital of Bengal in 1704: Murshidabad
- 1st Jute Mill estd. in India in 1855 in: Acland Mill → Rishra, West Bengal

1st Cotton mill: 1818 → Fort Gloster near Kolkata



Later as: Bombay Spinning and Weaving in 1854 (large scale production)

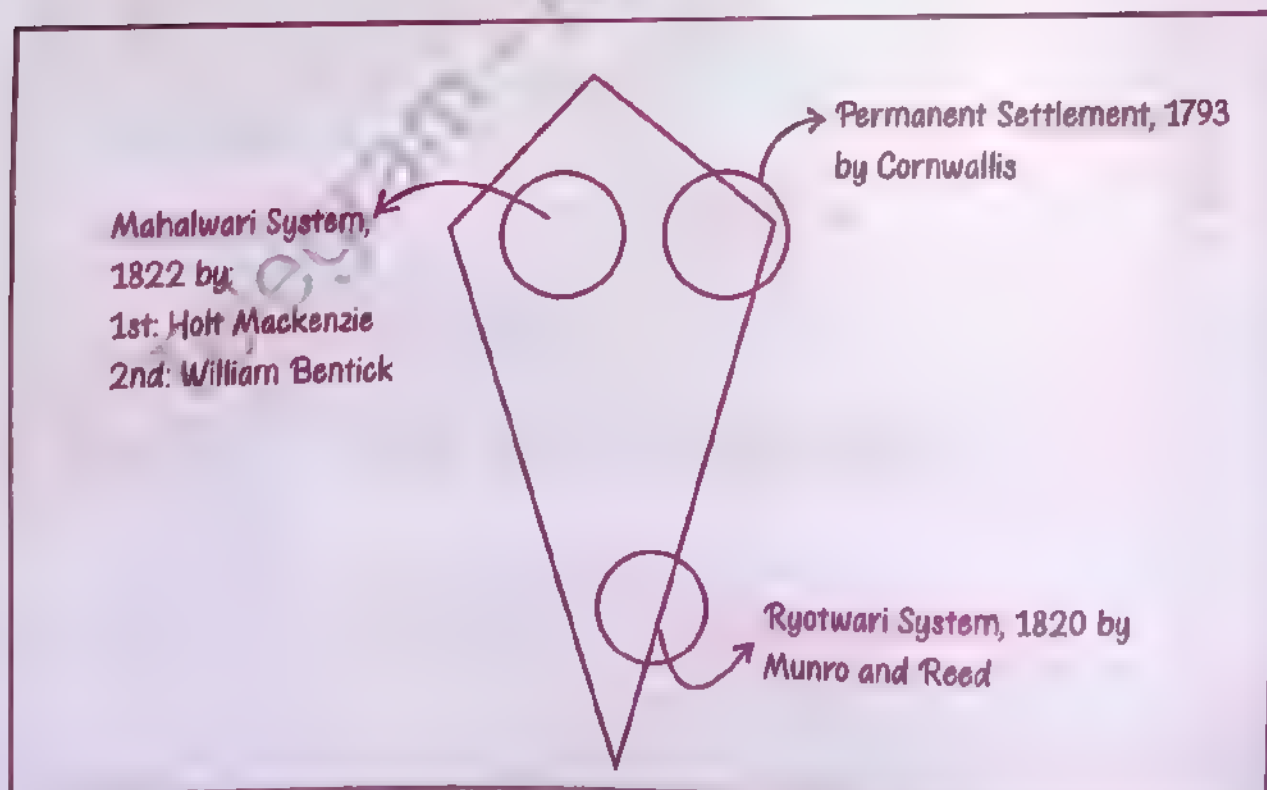
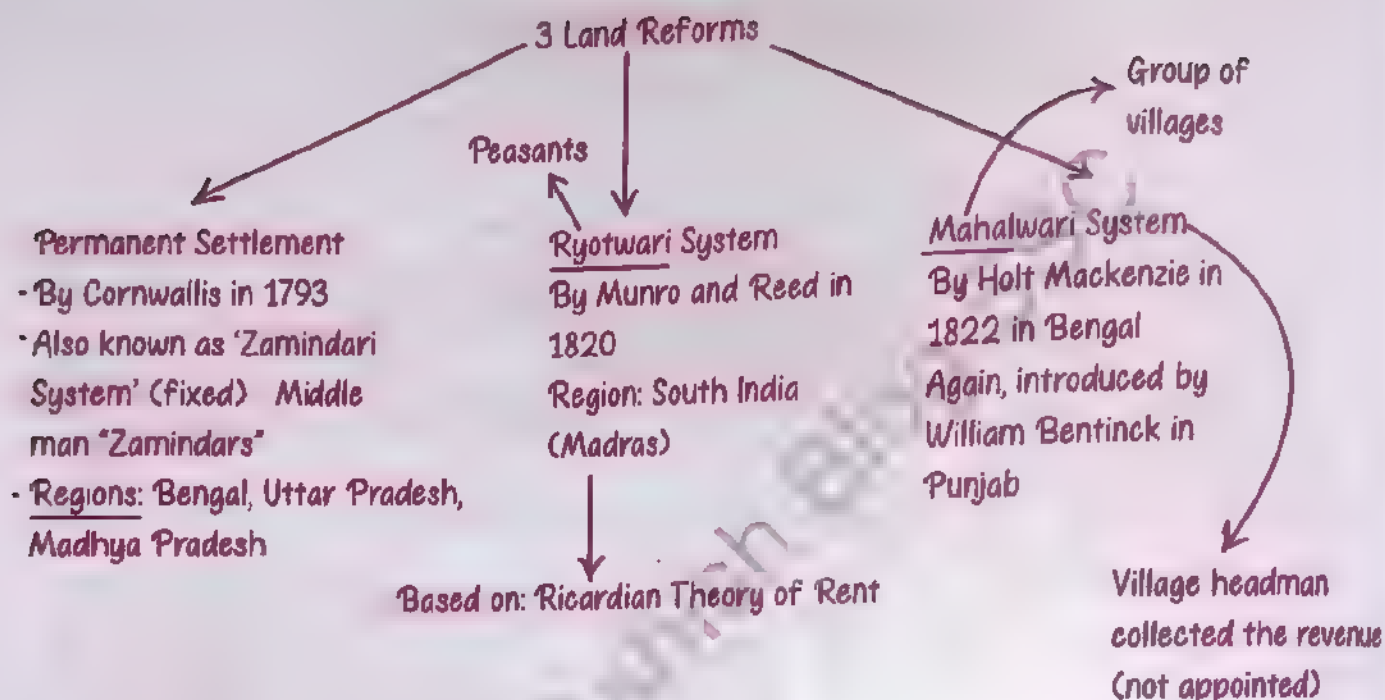
1857 REVOLT



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Pre-1857 Revolts

Major reason: Land Reforms



Sanyasi Revolt



- Started: 1763/1764 → Bihar and Bengal

- Leaders:

- Manju Shah

- Bhawani Pathak

- Debi Chaudharani (female participant)

- Paika Revolt: 1817, Odisha

- Leader: Bakshi Jagbandhu Bidyadhar

- Ahom Revolt: 1828, Assam

- Leader: Gomdhar Kunwar

- Pagal Panthis: 1825, Bengal region

- Leader: Karam Shah and Tipu

- Meaning: Malabar

- Moplah Uprising: 1836, Malabar

- Kol Mutiny: 1831,

- Leader: Budhu Bhagat

- Revolting against Dikus

- Ho & Munda Uprising: 1899, Ranchi, Singhbhum

- Leader: Birsa Munda

- Khuntkatti system (collective ownership)

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- 15 Nov: Janjatiya Gaurav Divas → Also Jharkhand Foundation Day
- Birth Anniversary of Birsa Munda
- Death: 1900

Santhal Rebellion: 1855

- In Rajmahal Hills
- Santhal is a tribe (3rd largest in India)
- Damini-i-koh: a large area of land demarcated for the Santhal
- Leaders: Sindhu and Kanhu

Indigo Revolt: 1859, Nadia District

→ Digambar Biswas (leader)

- Agriculture of Indigo
- Revolt by farmers against Britishers who had forced them to grow Indigo under terms that were unfavourable
- Successful revolt
- Dinbandhu Mitra wrote: Nil Darpan (play about Indigo Revolt)
- B. C. Chatterjee also wrote a novel on this: Anandmath

→ Canning: Governor General of India during 1857 Revolt

Causes of 1857 Revolt

British Policies

- Canning brought an Act → General Service Establishment Act (mandated Indian soldiers of the Bengal Army could be sent overseas for duty when ordered)

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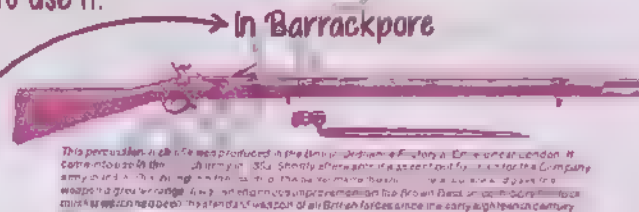
Doctrine of Lapse: 1848

- By Dalhousie
- Acquired places:
 - 1st: Satara, 1848
 - 2nd: Sambalpur, Jaitpur, 1849
 - 3rd: Jhansi, 1853
 - 4th: Udaipur, 1852

Immediate Cause

- Introduction of "Enfield" rifle. It was said that the cartridge of the rifle was wrapped in the fat of cow and pig. The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading it into the gun, thus Hindu and Muslim soldiers were reluctant to use it.

- Mangal Pandey: from 34th Native Infantry, Fired at the Sergeant Major on 29th March
→ He was hanged on: 8th April



- 24th April: 3rd Native Cavalry refused to use greased cartilage
- 9th May: dismissed and 10 yrs jail
- 1857 revolt started on: 10 May, 1857



Hotspot:

- In Delhi → Bahadur Shah Zafar (then Mughal ruler)
↓
However, actual leader: General Bhakt Khan

Forces to leave the country → Myanmar (after revolt)

Leaders of Revolt

- Delhi: General Bhakt Khan (Bahadur Shah II)
- Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal
- Kanpur: Nana Saheb/Tantia Tope

In 1818 3rd Anglo
Maratha War

↓
Baji Rao II was sent to
Bithoor (Kanpur)

Adopted son of

- Bihar: Kunwar Singh (landlord)
- Bareilly: Khan Bahadur Khan (Rohilla)
- Jhansi: Rani Lakshmibai → Original name: Manikarnika Tambe (Manu)
- Faizabad: Maulvi Ahmadullah
- Uttar Pradesh: Shah Mal

Suppressors of Revolt

- Delhi: John Nicholson
- Lucknow: Henry Lawrence
- Kanpur: Colin Campbell
- Jhansi: Hugh Rose
- Gwalior: 20 June 1858 → The revolt was fully suppressed

Aftermath of 1857 Revolt

GOI Act 1858 → East India Company abolished

- Queen's Proclamation → Crown rule
- Army → Indian strength lowered
- Governor General made Viceroy → 1st: Canning
- Post created: Secretary of General → 15 members council

*Peel Commission: Peel Commission set up in 1857, headed by John Peel. This Commission recommended to redesign the military system after the Sepoy Mutiny

Reasons for Failure of 1857 Revolt

- Limited territorial and social base → Rich Zamindars

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- Lack of coordination and leadership
- Lack of political perspective

Comments on 1857 Revolt

- VD Savarkar: 1st war of Independence

One Liners (MCQs)

- Parallel government was established in Jagdishpur, Bihar in 1857 under the leadership of: Kunwar Singh
- Freedom fighter Veerapandya Kattabomman was from: Tamil Nadu
- Satnami movement in central India was founded by: Guru Ghasidas
- Revolt in the countryside of Bombay Deccan occur in: 1875
- Dadabhai Naoroji book regarding British rule in India: Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- 1st cotton mill in India that was set up as a spinning mill in 1854 in: Bombay

SOCIO RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS



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Reform Movements

- Reformist: wants to bring reforms and end social evils
- Revivalist: wants to revive the old things

Background

Social Evils in Society

- Untouchability
- Superstition
- Polygamy (multiple marriages)
- Purdah System
- Polytheism (worship of more than one God)

Position of Women → Deteriorated in society

Causes:

- Polygamy
- Sati System
- Widow Remarriage not allowed

Steps Taken to Ameliorate Women's Position

1. Abolition of Sati

- 1829: An Act passed to abolish Sati System by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - William Bentinck → Governor General of India (during this time)

D. K. Karve associated with it

2. Widow Remarriage

- 1856: Widow Remarriage Act passed by efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar (Principal in Sanskrit College)

Dalhousie → Governor General of India (during this time)

Got this title from his college

Widow Remarriage Association by:

1850: Vishu Shastri Pandit → Name: Vidhva Vivaha Uttejaka Mandala

1861: M. G. Ranade

→ Weekly name: Satya Prakash by Karsondas mulji

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3. Child Marriage

B. M. Malabari associated with this → 1891: Age of Consent Act passed due to his efforts

↳ Child marriage less than 12 years not allowed

Sarda Act 1930

Age of:

- Boys: 18 yrs
- Girls: 14 yrs

4. Education

1835: Macaulay's Minute → To promote English language

↳ During William Bentinck (Father of English Education in India)

Gave Downward Filtration Theory

↳ Only rich classes were given education in English medium

Wood's Dispatch 1854

- Abrogate the Downward Filtration Theory
- Called as: Magna Carta of Indian Education
- Focus on Vernaculars (local language) at lower level

1st university for Indian Women:
by Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve

Women's Organisation

Bharat Stree Mahamandal

- Founder: Sarla Devi Chaudharani

Ladies Social Conference

- Founder: Ramabai Ranade

Arya Mahila Samaj

- Founder: Pandita Ramabai Saraswati

All India Women's Conference

• Founder: Margaret Cousins

Struggle against Caste based Exploitation (against Chaturvarna System)

Mahad Satyagraha: 1927

By B. R Ambedkar → Burnt Manusmriti

Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha: 1924

By B. R Ambedkar at Bombay

Self Respect Movement: by E V Ramaswamy Naicker (also known as Periyar)

→ In Kerala: Narayan Guru

→ In Maharashtra: Jyotiba Phule

1791: 1st Hindu College
(Banaras) by Jonathan
Duncan

Not first
Hindu
College

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj
→ Father of Indian Renaissance

Founded Hindu College (1817) in
Calcutta with the help of David
Hare

• 1814: Atmiya Sabha (Forerunner of Brahmo Samaj)

• Title of Raja to him by: Akbar II

• Writings: Gift to monotheism, Sambad Kamudi, Percepts of Jesus, Mirat-ul-Akbar

• 1828: Brahmo Sabha formed

→ Was established by Debendranath Tagore

• 1839: Tattvabodhini Sabha/Patrika in Kolkata

→ By Debendranath Tagore → Adi Brahmo Samaj

→ Released Tattvabodhini Patrika

Invited Keshab Chandra Sen joined Brahmo Samaj in 1858

• Due to different philosophical thinking's → Brahmo Samaj breaks in 1866

• Adi Brahmo Samaj → Tagore

Brahmo Samaj of India 1878 → Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

• 1825: Vedanta College

Dharma Sabha 1830 → Revivalist Movement

• By Radhakant Deb → Was against the idea of Raja Raj Mohan Roy

Paramhansa Mandali

- Formed in 1849 → By Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram in Maharashtra

Prarthana Mandali

- In 1867 → By Atmaram Pandurang in Maharashtra
- Joined by M. G. Ranade later

Satyasodhak Samaj

→ From Mali/Gardener community

- In 1873 → By Jyotiba Phule in Maharashtra against Caste Discrimination
- He opened Girl College with his wife Savitribai Phule

→ 1st female teacher of India

2 books written:

Gulamgiri, Sarvajanic Satyadharma (both in Marathi)

Arya Samaj: 1875

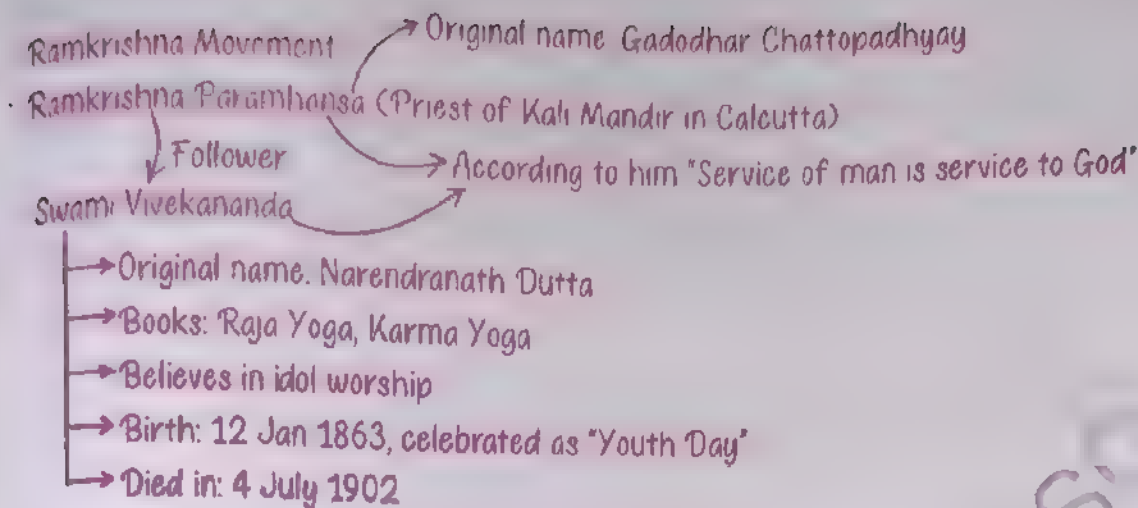
- Founder: Swami Dayanand Saraswati → Original name: Mool Shankar
- 1st unit opened at Bombay and later in Lahore
- Book written: Satyarth Prakash
- Advocated for Caste less and Class less society
- Slogans: "Back to Vedas", India for Indians
- He considered Vedas as infallible but criticised Puranas
- He believed in Karma and Reincarnation
- He subscribed (support) the Chaturvarna System on the basis of work not by birth

• DAV College (1886) → Lahore

→ 1893: divided into → College party } In Arya Samaj
→ Mahatma party }

Sudhi Movement

- Started by Arya Samaj for purification of people who converted to Christianity → Back to Hinduism



Ramkrishna Mission: 1897

- Started by Swami Vivekananda
- 1893 → He gave speech in Chicago in a conference
- He advocate on how to make balance between materialism and spiritualism
- Swami Vivekananda Rock Memorial → Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari)

Balshashtri Jambhekar → Two newspapers

↓ ↓

Darpan Digdarshan

Gopal Hari Deshmukh

- Pen name: Lokahitwadi

Servants of Indian Society: 1905

- Founder: Gopal Krishna Gokhale → Political Guru of Gandhi

Social Service League: 1920

- By Narayana Malhar Joshi at Bombay

Seva Sadan: 1908

- By B. M. Malabari

Dev Samaj: 1887

- Founder: S. N. Agnihotri at Lahore

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Self Respect Movement: 1924

• By E. V Ramaswamy Naicker

→ Aruvippuram Movement

Shree Narayana Guru Dharam Paripalana (SNDP) Movement

• Started by Shree Narayan Guru Swami → For the upliftment of Ezhavas Community of Kerala

Justice Movement: 1917

• By C N Mudaliar, T. M Nair, P. Tyagaraja

Temple Entry Movement

• In North India (1927) → By B. R Ambedkar

• In South India (1924) → By T. K Madhavan

• Vaikom Satyagraha (1924) → By K. P Keshava

Indian National Social Conference: 1887, Madras

• M. G Ranade and Raghunath Rao

• Pledge Movement started by them

Theosophical Society: 1875

• In New York, USA by HP Blavatsky, MS Olcott

• Later HQ shifted to Adyar Madras from New York in 1882

• Later Annie Besant Take its membership

Young Bengal Movement

• In 1829, by Henry Vivian Derozia

Aligarh Movement

• Started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

• Established a Mohammaden Anglo Oriental College in 1875 → Later called. Aligarh Muslim University in 1920

• Wrote: Tahdibul-Aklat

Deoband Movement: 1868

• Started by Nanotvi Gangohi

One Liners (MCQs)

- Vishnushahstri Chiplunkar started a monthly Marathi Magazine in 1874: Nibandhamala
- Asiatic Society of 'Bengal' founded by Sir William Jones in 1784

Veda Samaj

- Started in Madras in 1864
- Worked to abolish Caste distinctions and promote widow remarriage and women's education

Satnami Movement. by Guru Ghasidas

- In Central India for improving social status of leather workers
- First Indian to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award for his contribution to community leadership → Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- Brahmo Covenant written by: Debendranath Tagore

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



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Associations formed before Congress

Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha

• 1836: by Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Associates

East India Association

• 1866: by Dadabhai Naoroji

Poona Sarvajanic Sabha

• 1870: M G Ranade

• 1st Indian to qualify ICS: Satyendranath Tagore

Indian League

• 1875: by Sisir Kumar Ghosh

Indian National Association

• 1876: by Surendranath Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose

Bombay Presidency Association

• 1885: by Pherozeshah Mehta, K. T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji

Madras Mahajan Sabha: 1884

Dadabhai Naoroji

• 1st British Indian Member of Parliament

• 1st to calculate National Income and Poverty Line (1st by him)

• Rast Goftar (weekly newspaper) → For Parsi Community

• Book: "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" → Gives Drain Theory

• Used the term "Swaraj" for the 1st time

• Also known as "Grand Old Man of India"

• 3 times Congress President (1886, 1893, 1906)

Formation of Congress

Founder: Ornithologist → Allen Octavian Hume (qualified ICS, Father of Indian Ornithology) in 1885

1885: Poona (not possible due to plague)

- 1st session held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay → 72 delegates attended this
- No women participated

1st session

→ By Ilbert

Ilbert Bill: 1884, by Ripon

- A measure that allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British Subjects in India → But this received a huge backlash

Different Theories

- Safety Valve Theory: By Lala Lajpat Rai (Young India) → Journal
- Conspiracy Theory: R. P. Dutt
- Lightning Conductor Theory: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Viceroy at the time of formation of Congress → Dufferin called Congress a Factory of Sedition

Important Sessions of Congress

- 1st: 1885 → W. C Banerjee, Bombay → 72 delegates attended
- 2nd: 1886 → Dadabhai Naoroji, Calcutta → 434 delegates attended
- 3rd: 1887 → Badruddin Tyabji, Madras → 1st Muslim President of Congress
- 4th: 1888 → George Yule, Allahabad → 1st British President of Congress

1896: in Calcutta

- National Song (Vande Mataram) was sung for the 1st time by Tagore
↳ Written by: Bankim Chatterjee

1901: in Calcutta

- 1st time Gandhi appeared

1905: in Banaras

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale

1906: in Calcutta

- Dadabhai Naoroji

- 4 resolutions: Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education

1907: in Surat

- R. B Ghosh

- Congress split during this time

1911: in Calcutta

- 1st time National Anthem (Jana Gana Mana) Sung → Written by Rabindranath Tagore

1916: in Lucknow

- Ambika Charan Mazumdar

- Merger of Congress

1917: in Calcutta

- Annie Besant → 1st Women president of Congress

1924: in Belgaum (Karnataka)

- Mahatma Gandhi (president)

1925: in Kanpur

- Sarojini Naidu → 1st Indian women

1929: in Lahore

- J. L Nehru (President of INC)

- Madan Mohan Malviya → Most no. of times President

1931: in Karachi

- Sardar Patel

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1937. Faizpur

- J. L. Nehru → 1st session held in village

Governor Generals

William Bentinck (1828-1835)

- 1st Governor General of India
 - 1829 Abolition of Sati
 - Suppression of Thug
 - Abolished Circuit Courts
- 1835: Macaulay Minute → English Education Act

Metcalfe (1835-36)

- He is known as liberator of Indian Press

Dalhousie (1848-1856)

- During his time
- Doctrine of Lapse (1848)
- 1st railway line (1853) → From Bombay to Thane
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- Postal Act, Telegraph lines spread across
- Wood's Dispatch (1854)

Mayo (1869-1872)

- 1st Census held at his time (1872)
- Not complete, synchronised Census

Lytton (1876-1880)

- Arms Act (1878)
- Brought Vernacular Press Act (1878) To ban local newspapers
- 1st newspaper "Bengal Gazette" by: James Augustus Hickey

Famous Newspapers:

- Prabuddha Bharata: by Swami Vivekananda
- Al-Hilal: by Abul Kalam Azad
- Mook Nayak: by B. R Ambedkar

- Rpon (1880-1884)
- Ilbert Bill Controversy
- He repealed Vernacular Press Act
- 1st synchronised/complete Census held → 1881
- Father of Local Self Government
- Hunter Commission (1882) → Related to Education
- Factory Act (1881)

One Liners (MCQs)

- 1st to qualify Indian Civil Services Satyendranath Tagore
- In 1929, INC demanded Complete Independence under the Presidency of J. L Nehru at Lahore
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over the special session of Congress in September 1923 and at the age of 35
- He also became the youngest man to be elected as the President of the Congress
- President of INC at the time of independence in 1947: J B Kriplani
- 1st President of All India Trade Union Congress: Lala Lajpat Rai
- President of the INC in year 1938 and 1939: Subash Chandra Bose
- "Purna Swaraj" was adopted by Congress Session in: Lahore Session
- Indian National Association was established in 1876 by Anand Mohan Bose in 1876

BENGAL PARTITION



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- ↪ Bengal Partition: 1905
- ↪ Curzon was responsible → Viceroy during 1899-1905

Revolutionary Policies of Curzon

1. Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899
2. Official Secrets Act, 1904
3. Indian University Act, 1904
4. Bengal Partition, 1905

Partition of Bengal

Reasons given by British

- Administrative convenience



Actual reason: to
"Weaken the Bengal"

West Bengal
(Hindu)

East Bengal
(Muslim)

→ Nerve Centre of Nationalistic Activities

Announced: July, 1905

Came into force: Oct, 1905

1905 Session of Congress

- In Benaras → Presided by G. K. Gokhale
- Approved Anti Partition Movement/Swadeshi Movement

↪ Boycott of foreign goods and products

1906 Calcutta Session of Congress

- Presided by Dadabhai Naoroji

4 imp happenings:

- Swaraj as a goal adopted
- Boycott of foreign goods
- Swadeshi
- National Education → National Education Council

Divided into:

- Extremists
- Moderates

- Surat Split → Rash Behari Ghosh
- 1907
- Extremists and Moderates separates
 - Thrown out

Methods Adopted by Moderates

Moderates:

- SN Banerjee
 - KK Mitra
 - GK Gokhale
- Expressed views through:
petitions, newspapers,
pamphlets

Methods Adopted by Extremists

Extremists:

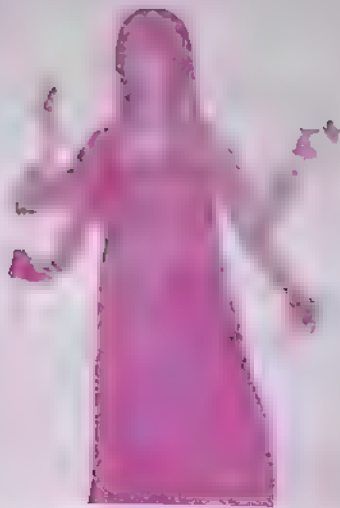
- Lala Lajpat Rai
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Bipin Chandra Pal
 - Aurobindo Ghosh
- Boycott
- Form Samiti → Swadesh Bandhab Samiti by Ashwini Kumar Dutta at Barisal (in Bangladesh now)
 - National Educational Centres
 - Indigenous Enterprise. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by V. O. Chidambaram Pillai in Tamil Nadu



→ Lokmanya Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- Organised Ganpati, Shivaji festivals to attract and mobilise the youth (in Maharashtra)
- Father of Indian Unrest → By Valentine Chirol
- Newspapers published:
 - Maratha (in English)
 - Kesari (in Marathi)



• Bharat Mata painting portrayed by Abanindranath Tagore

↳ To unify Indians

- People tied Rakhi to each other to show unity
- Rabindranath Tagore wrote a song: Amar Sonar Bangla → National Anthem of Bangladesh now
- Sudesh Geetham by Subramaniam Bharti
- People sang Vande Matram however Government banned it

Leaders

- Poona and Bombay: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Delhi: Sayed Haider Raza
- Madras: Chidambaram Pillai
- Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai

• Britishers adopted "Carrot and Stick model"

Response of Muslims

- Muslims did not support Anti-partition
- Formation of Muslim League → Nawab Salimullah and Aga Khan
 - ↳ 30 Dec 1906
 - ↳ Dhaka
 - ↳ All-India Muslim League

GOI Act 1909

• Morley Minto Reform

1. Separate electorate for Muslims → Minto is responsible
2. Viceroy Executive Council will have one Indian → 1st Indian: Satyendraprasad Sinha

Father of Communalism: Minto

1st: 1877

Annulment of Partition

2nd: 1903

• 1911: Hardinge II (Viceroy) → Organised Delhi Durbar (3rd Delhi Durbar)

↓
Coronation of King George V

Capital shifted from Calcutta
to Delhi in 1911

Revolutionary Activities

- 1902: Anushilan Samiti (Bengal); Satish Chandra Basu
- 1879: Ramosi Peasant Force in Maharashtra by Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- 1890: Shivaji and Ganpati festivals organised
- 1897: Chapekar Brothers killed "Rand" (Plague Commissioner)
- 1899: Mitra Mela by Savarkar Brothers in Poona
- 1904: Mitra Mela was merged with Abhinav Bharat Society → By V. D Savarkar
- 1908: Alipore Bomb Conspiracy/Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy
 - An attempt to murder judge of Muzaffarpur
- Prafulla Chaki committed suicide
- Khudiram Bose/Kanailal Dutta — trial was held against them
 - ↳ Killed the witness who saw them throwing bomb
- 1905: Indian Home Rule and Indian House → By Shyamji Krishna Verma
 - ↳ (London)
 - ↳ Journal: The sociologist

1909: Madan Lal Dhillon killed Curzon Wyllie

1907 Madan Bhikaji Cama → 1st Indian to hoist Indian Flag on foreign soil

Journal published:
Vande Mataram

In Stuttgart, Germany

1915: Berlin Committee → Virendranath Chattopadhyay

1913: Ghadar Party → In San Francisco (USA) (HQ)

↳ Lala Hardayal

• Sohan Singh Bhakna

• Barkatullah

• Padmananda

A Japanese ship taken on lease by Sikh businessman and sailed to Vancouver, Canada

Komagata Maru Incident

In 1914

→ Also 1st
World War began

Sailed from: Japan, then Hong
Kong and Singapore to Canada

Defence of India Act, 1915 → To suppress Ghadarites

↓
Later replaced by Permanent Act: Rowlett Act

1914 three sections:

Moderate

Extremists

Revolutionaries

Home Rule League 1916 → Two Home Rule League made

B. G. Tilak
• HQ: Poona

Annie Besant (more branches)
• HQ: Madras
Wrote 2 magazines:
• New India
• Common weal

Lucknow Session: 1916

Presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar

1. Reunion of Extremists and Moderates and Extremists were re-inducted into Congress
2. Lucknow Pact: joint pact by INC and Muslim League

→ Joint demands of INC and Muslim League

One Liners (MCQs)

- Anjuman-i-Muhibban-i-watan (a secret society) by: Ajit Singh Published a letter "Bharat Mata"
- Formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement made on 7th August 1905 at Calcutta, Town Hall
- Abhinav Bharat Society was an Indian Independence secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904

EMERGENCE OF GANDHI



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- Birth: 2nd October 1869
- Mother: Putlibai Gandhi
- Father: Karamchand Gandhi

Gandhi in Africa

- Setup Natal Indian Congress in South Africa
 - ↳ Racial discrimination against South Africans and Indians
- Started Indian Opinion newspaper
- Setup Phoenix farm (1904) and Tolstoy farm (1910)
 - ↳ Devolved new technique of Satyagrah in these farm
- ↳ Inspired from book "Unto this last" by John Ruskin

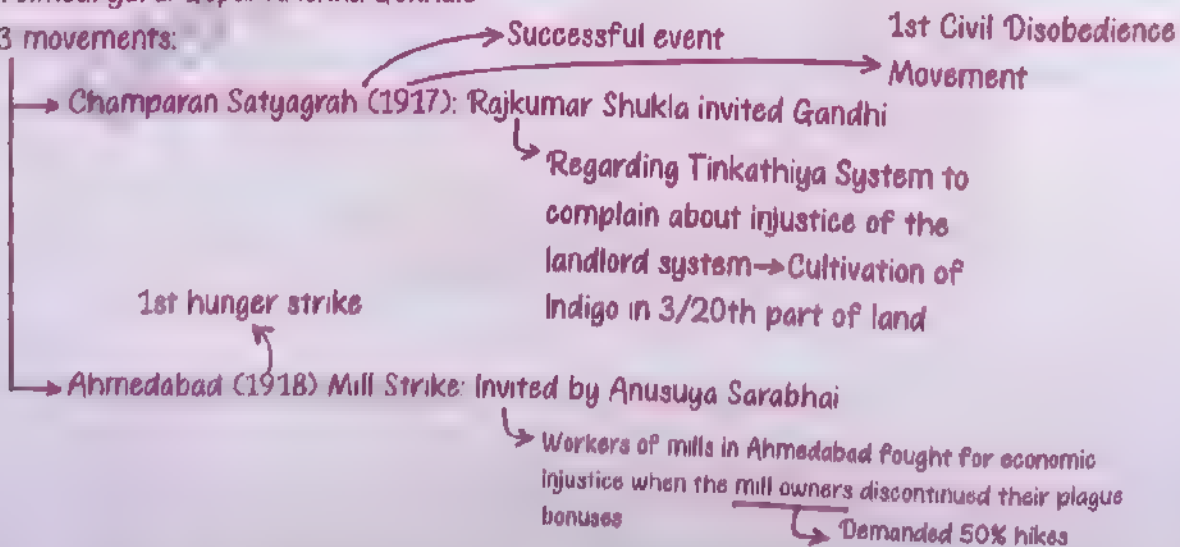
Gandhi in India

- Gandhi returns India → 9 Jan 1915

↓
Celebrated as Pravasiya Diwas for Non-resident Indians

- Political guru: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- 3 movements:



→ Kheda Satyagrah (1918): Invited by Sardar Vallabhbhai

"Sardar" title given
in 1928 Bardoli
Satyagrah by the
women participants

In support of the peasants who
were not able to pay the land tax
due to the failure of crops

1st Non-Cooperation Movement

Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

GOI Act 1919

Montagu: Secretary

Chelmsford: Viceroy

1. Extended Separate electorate → To Anglo Indians, Christians
2. Dyarchy at Provinces
3. Introduced Bicameral Legislature at Centre

Rowlatt Satyagrah 1919

1915: Defence of India Act

1919: suggested by Sydney Rowlatt (British Judge)

Originally known as: Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

Suggestion: Activists should be
imprisoned without trial for 2 yrs —
"No Daleel no Waquil no Appeal sidha
jail"

Without any trial

Gandhi organised
Rowlatt Satyagrah
against Rowlatt Act
and called it as "Black
Act"

→ Laws made on subjects divided into
two categories

Central

Provincial

Reserved

Not answerable

Administered by
Governor through
his Executive
Council

Transferred

Administered
by Ministers
from
Legislative
Council

Answerable

6 April: Satyagrah launched

9 April: Arrest of → Saifuddin Kitchlew
→ Dr. Satyapal

13 April (Baisakhi) 1919

- In Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar people gathered in mass for two reasons:
 - Due to Baisakhi
 - Due to arrest of the above leaders
- General Dyer closed the only exit and open fired the crowd
 - Responsible person: Reginald Dyer

Aftermath of Jallianwala Bagh

- Udham Singh killed Michael O' Dyer (who supported Reginald Dyer)

→ Using name: Ram Mohammed
Singh Azad

- Rabindranath Tagore returned his "Knighthood" title
- Gandhi returned his title of "Kaiser-e-Hind"
- Hunter Commission setup to investigate the actions of Reginald Dyer but did not impose any penal action

↓
Indemnity Act passed

→ Jallianwala Bagh incident

- British elites started "Morning Post" (Fund collection) for Dyer
- Rudyard Kipling also funded in this

Khilafat Andolan

• 1918 (WWI got over)

• Khilafat Committee by Ali Brothers → Maulana Ali
→ Shaukat Ali

→ Indian National Liberation
Federation formed by:
Surendranath Banerjee

• All India Khilafat Conference: Nov 1919 (Delhi) → Head: Gandhi

→ Opposed by Congress and B. G Tilak

→ Death: Aug 1920 → M A Jinnah
→ Annie Besant
→ B. C. Pal

• 1920: Calcutta session → Approved Non-cooperation in this special session

• 1920: Nagpur Session

→ Congress Working Committee (15 members comm.) was formed to lead
→ Congress declared themselves as extra-constitutional Mass struggle

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Non-Cooperation Movement

- Hindu-Muslim unity seen
- 1921 Tilak Swaraj Fund in remembrance of B G Tilak
- Local struggles: Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (1921)
 - ↓ 1921
 - Malabar
- Sikh agitation for removal of corrupt Mahants

Aftermath of Non-Cooperation Movement

- 4 Feb 1922: Chauri Chaura incident (Chauri Chaura is a village in Gorakhpur)

↓
22 policemen died due a
local protest that caused
fire in the police station

↓
Gandhi withdraws the Non-Cooperation
movement (jailed in 1922)

- Congress Session in Bardoli → Officially suspended Non-Cooperation Movement
- Political Vacuum created after this

↓
Councils were
Boycotted

↓
Councils entry

↓
Pro Changers

↓
Gandhi opposed the idea

↓
"No changers"

→ Focused on constructive work
Eg: to build Ashrams, Schools

- 1922 (Dec): Gaya Session of Congress
- Pro changers made their own party → All India Khilafat Swaraj Party (1st Jan 1923)

↓
By: C R Das, Motilal Nehru (secretary)

↓
Defeated: Public Safety Bill 1928

- Swaraj Party was divided into Responsivists and Non Responsivists
- 1924: Belgaum session of Congress was presided by Gandhi (only session presided by him)

↓
Accepted the Swaraj Party
within the Congress

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SOCIALISM, SIMON AND CDM



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• Theory of Socialism: Karl Marx → Only option to remove the rich classes from society is mass struggle

• Reasons for Socialism Russian Revolution

Formation of Party → Formed by: M N Roy
Communist Party of India. 1920; Tashkent, Uzbekistan

→ 1925: formalised in Kanpur

→ In 1924: the party was involved in
Kanpur Bolshevist Conspiracy Case

→ People involved: S A Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaikat Usmani, etc.

• 1929: Meerut Conspiracy Case

• 1920: All India Trade Union Congress → N M Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dewan Chaman Lal, Joseph Baptista

Caste Movements

- Self Respect Movement: E V Ramaswamy Naicker
- Mahad Satyagraha (1927): Dr. B R Ambedkar

Novels and Books

- Bandi Jeevan: Sachin Sanyal
- Pather Dabi: Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
- Philosophy of Bomb: B. C. Vohra

In Punjab-UP-Bihar

1. Formation of Hindustan Republican Association (1924) → Kanpur

→ Formed by: Ram Prasad Bismil, J. C. Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal

Kakori Incident (1925) → Kakori village, Lucknow

→ Participants: Ashfaqulla Roshan Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil →

Hanged till death
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2. HRA ^{Transformed to} HSRA (1928) in Feroz Shah Kotla

Socialist

• By: Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev

By

• 1926: Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha

• 1928: Lala Lajpat Rai lead against Simon Commission and recited slogan "Simon go back"

↳ Killed by Scott through Lathi Charge

• 1928: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru → killed Saunders instead of Scott

In Lahore

↳ To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai

• 1929: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt bombed Central Legislative Assembly

↳ Reason?

• Against "Public Safety Bill"

• Purpose to make deaf hear

• 23 March 1931: Martyred → Celebrated as "Shaheed Diwas"

• 1931: C S Azad killed himself

↳ 1929: tried to kill Irwin

In Bengal

• 1930: Chittagong Armoury Raid → Lead by Surya Sen (also known as Master Da)



Women participants

• Pritilata Waddadar, Kalpana Dutta, Suniti Chanderi, Bina Das



GOI ACT 1919 Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

10 years later (But)

1927: Simon Commission under the chairmanship of John Simon

Then PM in Britain: Stanley Baldwin

Simon Commission

1928: This commission arrived India

Revolt against it → "Simon Go Back" → 7 membered Commission (all white, no Indians)

Madras Session of Congress (1928) → Decision to boycott Simon Commission

Special session (only in Emergency)

Response to Simon Commission

Then Secretary: Birkenhead challenged Indians

Nehru Report (1928): under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru

Demands:

- To end Separate Electorate
- Demand for Dominion status

Delhi Proposals → by Muslim League

14 points by Jinnah

Calcutta Session of Congress

Nehru Report → Accepted

Irwin's Declaration/Delhi Manifesto

Round Table Conference (in London) by Irwin

Congress launched Delhi Manifesto

When will the Dominion Status be implemented?

Lahore Session (Dec, 1929)

- Presided by J L Nehru

Decisions taken:

- 1st Round Conference Table to be boycotted
- Goal: "Purna Swaraj"
- 26 Jan 1930: 1st Independence Day
- 31 Dec 1929: Flag hoisted on the banks of Ravi river with slogans "Inquilab Zindabad" by J L Nehru
- Gandhi launched Civil Disobedience Movement

Slogan by Maulana Hasrat Mohani

- 31 Jan 1930: Gandhi's 11 Demands

Dandi March

- 12 March-6 April 1930 → 240 miles
- Gandhi marched with 78 delegates from Sabarmati to Dandi → To violate Salt Law
- Gandhi decided to raid Dharsana → Arrested: 4 May

Spread of Salt Disobedience → Congress Working Committee

- In Ryotwari Areas: non-payment of revenue
- In Zamindari Areas: No chowkidar tax
- In Central Province: defiance of forest laws

In Different States (leaders)

- Tamil Nadu: C Rajagopalachari
- Malabar: K Kelappan (Vaikom Satyagraha)
- Orissa: Gopalbandhu Choudhary
- Bihar: Ambika Kant Sinha (Nakhas Pond → chosen as site to violate salt law)
- Peshawar: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan or Badshah Khan or Frontier Gandhi
 - "Red Shirt Movement"
 - Founder of: Khudai Khidmatgar
- Dharsana: Sarojini Naidu
- Manipur and Nagaland: Rani Gaidinliu

Forms of Mobilization

• Prabhat Pheri, Vanar Sena, Manjari Sena

Gandhi-Irwin Pact → 14 Feb 1931

• Irwin's demands to Gandhi:

- Suspend CDM
- Participate in 2nd Round Table Conference

Karachi Session → 29 March 1931

• Presided by Sardar Patel

- 2nd Round Table Conference
- CDM suspended
- Meaning of "Purna Swaraj"
- 2 resolution adopted: Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy

Round Table Conference

• To discuss Simon Commission Report in London

3 RTCs:

- 1st: 1930
- 2nd: 1931 → Only RTC where Gandhi and Congress participated
- 3rd: 1932

↓
B R Ambedkar was the only one to attend all 3 RTCs

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



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Communal Award: 1932

- By Ramsay MacDonald → Also brings separate electorate for "Depressed Classes"
↓
First by Ambedkar in Round Table Conference

Poona Pact: 1932 → At Yerwada jail

- Between Ambedkar and Gandhi/Madan Mohan Malviya
 - Gandhi at Yerwada jail, Poona → Fast unto death until communal award is taken back
 - All India Anti Untouchability League setup
 - Harijan (weekly)
 - Harijan Sewak Sangh (1932)
- Agreement?
- Communal Award to be taken back by Britishers and increase in reservation of seat

1935: GOI Act

- It abolished Dyarchy at Provinces
- Introduced Dyarchy at Centre
- 6/11 provinces → Bicameral Legislature
- All India Federation (but did not come into effect)

1937: Congress got majority → 716/1161 won

- Majority in all province except: Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP

Congress Sessions

- 1936: Lucknow
- 1936: All Indian Kisan Sabha formed → By Swami Sahjanand Saraswati

- 1934: Congress Socialist Party —
 - J P Narayan
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - A N Dev
 - Minoo Masani

• 1937: Faizpur → 1st session to be held in a village

• 1938: Haripura, Gujarat

→ By S C Bose

→ National Planning Committee: 1938

→ 1st chairman: J L Nehru

• 1939: WWII

1939: Pattabhi Sittaramayya Vs S C Bose (won)

Gandhi made him
stood against S C
Bose

Resigned from Congress and formed: All India
Forward Bloc, 1939, in Unnao, UP

Tripuri, Jabalpur (Madhya
Pradesh)

• 1939: WWII begins

Allied
Britain
USA
USSR

Axis
Germany
Italy
Japan

• Congress offered to Viceroy → Offer?

Linlithgow

→ Demand for Constituent Assembly
→ Demand for responsible government

→ Oct 1939: Congress resigned from all the ministries

Reason?

• Indians were involved in WWII without consent

• 1940 August Offer → Dominion status (Rejected by Congress and Muslim League)

↓
In response to this

→ 'Individual Satyagrah' launched by Gandhi

• 1st: Vinoba Bhave

• 2nd: J L Nehru

• 1942: Cripps Mission. → By Stafford Cripps

Dominion status (Rejected by Congress and Muslim League)

• July 1942: Congress Working Committee met at Wardha, Maharashtra



Resolution adopted: Quit India Resolution

"Do or Die" slogan by Gandhi during Quit India Movement

Ratified at Gowalika Tank, Bombay

Quit India Movement: 1942 launched in response to Cripps Mission

Not supported by:

• Muslim League

• Hindu Mahasabha

Gandhi

→ 1st day all leaders get arrested

→ It was a leaderless movement

→ Aruna Asaf Ali presided over Congress Working Committee

Underground Activities

• Usha Mehta: launches underground radio in Bombay

• Parallel govt. setup

→ Ballia: Chittu Pandey

→ Tamluk: Jatiya Sarkar

→ Satara: Prati Sarkar (Y B Chauhan, Nana Patil)

- 23 March 1943: Pakistan Day observed by Muslim League
- C R Formula by C. Rajagopalachari: 1944
- Desai Liaquat Pact by Bhulabhai Desai (Congress) with Liaquat Ali Khan (Muslim League)
- Wavell Plan by then Viceroy Wavell: 1945

Shimla Conference X

Indian National Army and S. C Bose

- Mohan Singh asked for Prisoner of Wars to setup Army

Made INA at Singapore

INA, 1942

- Later led by: Rash Behari Bose

- Women regiment formed: Rani Lakshmibai

Later transferred the chairmanship to: S. C Bose

- * Met Hitler in Germany using a pseudo name "Orlando Mazzotta" in 1942

15 August: Japan surrendered

"Delhi Chalo" by S. C Bose

18 Aug: S. C Bose died

1st person to give "Father of Nation" title to Gandhi — Through Singapore Radio

Famous slogans:

- "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom"
- "Jai Hind"

INA trials

- 1st trial: against Prem Kumar Sehgal, Shah Nawaz Khan and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon

↓
Nov 1945

Indian Navy had recruitments → Ratings (lowest post)

↓
14 Feb 1946: HMS Talwar protested against unconditional food

↓
Known as Royal Indian Navy Mutiny

Cabinet Mission Plan

- Clement Attlee (then PM of Britain) sent → 3 membered commission

↓
• Stafford Cripps

↓
• AV Alexander

↓
• Pathic Lawrence (chairman)

- Demand for Pakistan not adopted

- Regional groupings

- 16 Aug 1946: Jinnah directed Muslims to observe Direct Action Day

↓
• "Calcutta Killings" at Noakhali, Calcutta

↓
Gandhi was here on 15 Aug 1947

- June 1947: Indian Independence Act 1947

- ↓
- Also known as "Mountbatten Plan"

Last Governor General of India: Mountbatten

↗ Partition plan

- ↓
- C Rajagopalachari later the last GGI of Independent India

- West Pakistan separated from East Pakistan (1971) during Indira Gandhi (then PM)

→ Bangladesh now

Indira Gandhi (then PM of India) and Zulfikar Bhutto (then President of Pakistan)

Shimla Agreement signed (b/w India and Pakistan)

One Liners (MCQs)

- Drafting of Constitution of India by Nehru in 1928 with eight other Congress leaders
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale: mentor of both Gandhi and Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- Nathuram Godse: expressed his desire for keeping his ashes till India is reunited and throwing them into the Indus after reunification has been achieved
- Shaheed Laxmi Nayak belonged to Orissa
- Rajendra Prasad was called "Ajatshatru" by Gandhi
- Raj Ghat Memorial in New Delhi of: Mahatma Gandhi
- "History of British India" by James Mill
- "Crawling order" issued by: General Dyer
- "Quaid-i-Azam" title was given to Jinnah

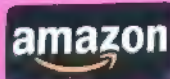
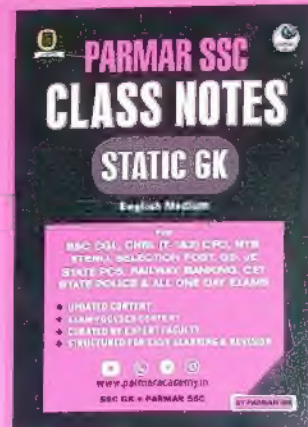
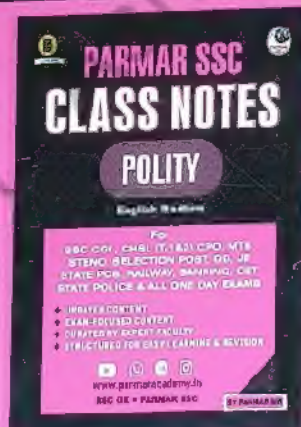
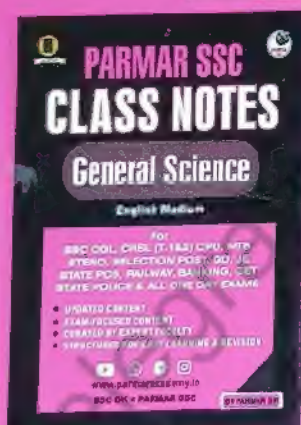
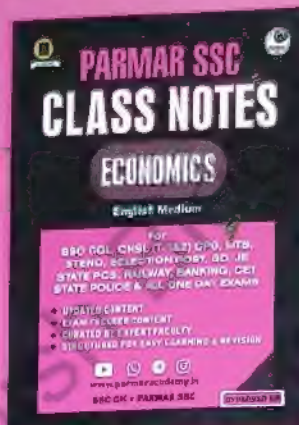
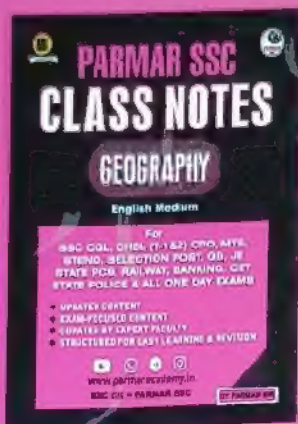


Late Shri
Y.S. Parmar
(Shailendra)

Dedicated to My Father, Late Shri Y.S. Parmar (Shailendra)

This book is a heartfelt tribute to my father, whose determination and sacrifices have been the cornerstone of my achievements. Despite having only completed his 10th grade education, he left no stone unturned to ensure I received the best possible education. His dedication and belief in the power of learning shaped not just my life but also the lives of countless students who now benefit from his legacy through me. Every milestone I achieve is a reflection of his unwavering support and guidance. I am forever indebted to his efforts and values. Additionally, I express my profound gratitude to my student community for their overwhelming love and encouragement, which constantly motivates me to strive for excellence.

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